The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXIII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1890. NO. 11

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

Snyder county has gone for Delamater and Centre has gone for Hastings—in both cases just as we expected. Delamater's greenbacks are cutting a wide swath for the nomination.

The senate at Washington is trying to find out where the newspapers get all their information about the executive sessions, and the county commissioners are wondering where the REPORTER gets all its pointers about their doings.

Hurrah for the spunk of the Ohio Democrats! there is not a nobler band of Spartans in the country. They are always on deck, and just now are getting the admiration of the world by showing Speaker Reed that two can play at the same game.

Twenty years ago Michigan had a population of 1,185,000, and a mortgage debt of $72,000,000. To-day Michigan has a population of 2,200,000, and a mortgage debt of $500,000,000. This affords an indication of what the Michigan farmers pay for the luxury of Protection.

The Mayor of Harrisburg has issued orders to the police to arrest every person heard using profane language on the street. There is a law of the Commonwealth which justifies this, but it has fallen into disuse, even if it ever was enforced to any extent. So do not use any cuss words when at Harrisburg.

In 1867 the whole cereal crop of the United States was 1,320,400 bushels, bringing the farmers of the country $1,284,037,300. In 1887 the crop was 2,660,427,006 bushels, bringing to the farmers out $1,204 289,378. This is why the farmer is getting mad. An increased production with a decreased value.

The Philadelphia Press prints the meandering lines of a gerrymandered congressional district in Ohio—its funny. But why don't the Press print some of the shoestring and twisted and winding gerrymanders by its party in our state The laugh comes in on the Republicans sure.

The distress among farmers in certain districts, notably in Virginia and the Dakotas, is becoming greater, and appeals to the sympathies and the pocketbooks of all humane people. The suffering has been much increased by the recent storms and floods, especially in Virginia, where large numbers had neither food nor fuel to mitigate the effects of the cold snap.

The Czar has received a threatening letter from a woman who signs herself "Fckebrikova." The writer says that unless he modifies his reactionary policy he will meet the fate of Peter III, Paul I and Alexander II. A copy of the letter was sent to each of the Ministers at the same time. The police are extra watchful, and are conducting an active search for the persons suspected of being implicated in sending the letter.

This time it is some Illinois men who have fallen heirs to a vast estate in Europe, and this time the estate is in Germany and is valued at $51,000,000. We advise the heirs to take a cigar in full satisfaction of all their claims. Through the smoke of a cigar castles in Spain much finer than any German castle may be seen. But if the heirs insist upon getting the inheritance, it will only be fair to throw off the odd million. A round fifty million is much more comfortable and cosey.

If you club with one new subscriber, each paying 1 year in advance, you get the CENTRE REPORTER and the Pittsburg Weekly Chronicle Telegraph one year—the two papers for only $1 50, price of the REPORTER. The Chronicle Telegraph is a large, 8 page city weekly. You can not get a better clubbing chance, in the U. S., only need get one new name, or more if you wish, at $1.50 for the two papers one year. Send your orders to the Reporter office soon.

In the course of long investigation Professor Ponfic, of Breslau, has made the important discovery that a large part of the liver—even as much as three fourths—may be removed without serious disturbance of the animal functions. Surgeons had before known that the whole of the liver is not absolutely essential to health, but could hardly suppose that the sudden destruction of a considerable part of it would not be serious, and now may be enabled to perform operations hitherto believed to be impossible. Professor Ponfic found that the liver has a wonderful power of reproduction, in some cases a portion equal to two thirds being replaced by a new growth within a few weeks.

Presidential Roland for a Congressional Oliver.

We presume that under a loose and partisan construction of the constitution congress has the right to supersede the new apportionment law of Ohio by the congressional re enactment of the Republican gerrymander says the Pittsburg *Post*. It is also undoubtedly true that the Ohio legislature can enact a home rule Roland for this congressional Oliver, by passing the bill introducted in the senate of that State on Monday last by Senator Buchanan providing for the election of presidential electors by congressional districts, as such districts are now deprived by law, the two senatorial electors being chosen by the State at large. This, under the apportionment law as it now stands would in all probability give the Democrats 15 of the 23 electors; or if they should happen to carry the electors at large, 17 of the 23 Very likely it would determine the result of the presidential election in 1892.

There is no question such a law would be valid and binding, if not forbidden by the constitution of Ohio, and an examination of that instrument does not show any such prohibition. The constitution of the United States declares that "each State shall appoint, *in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct*, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which each State may be entitled in the congress." The grant of power here is clear and explicit.

While the Federal constitution prescribes that "the times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives (in congress) shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof," and that "the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations," yet the provision "each State shall appoint (presidential electors) in *such manner as the legislature thereof may direct*," is absolute and without exception.

The fact is that in the earlier presidential elections most of the States chose the presidential electors by their legislatures, and not by popular vote. Even as late as 1824 six States thus voted, while South Carolina continued to choose presidential electors by her legislature until 1868. In 1879 the frauds in Louisiana and Florida and their sanction by the electoral commission would not have made Hayes president but for the fact the newly-admitted State of Colorado chose three Republican presidential electors by her Republican legislature. But for this, even on the fraudulent count of electoral commissioners Mr. Tilden would have had 184 electoral votes and been elected, to 182 votes for Mr. Hayes. So here we have one instance of a presidential election being determined by electors chosen by a State legislature instead of by the popular vote. In 1868 the Republican carpet-baggers having control of the Florida legislature, provided by law for the choice of electors by the legislature of the State, and they were so elected—Republicans of course.

While we are inclined to regard the proposed Ohio law as a matter of retaliation, intended to block the passage by congress of a law continuing the existing congressional gerrymander in Ohio, yet by it will be accepted as a move in the right direction, irrespective of present political results. If made general in all the States, and such a policy has been favored by eminent statesmen of all parties, it would greatly improve the methods of our presidential elections, by giving the minority in most, if not all the States, representation in the electoral college, giving better effect to the will of the people, and doing away with the pivotal State idea, with its attendent corruption and violent politics.

That there is considerable destitution in several cities in the anthracite region of this state has been made plain by the local newspapers. For some time aid has been extended to suffering families in and about Scranton, and an appeal for organization for similar work in Wilkesbarre is now made. The condition of the coal trade has been such for many months that there has been comparatively little work for miners, and nobody is able to predict when there will be any material improvement. Nothing is to be gained by withholding the facts. If the reports, printed in both Scranton and Wilkesbarre, are true—and there is no reason to doubt them—there is not only destitution and suffering, but actual starvation. There is no suggestion, however, that the extent of it is beyond the local means of relief, but if outside assistance were needed doubtless it would be unhesitatingly given.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will this year make its own ice.

The company uses over 45,000 tons annually, and the officials have decided to put in five ice manufacturing plants at different points along the road. The capacity of each plant will be 25 tons each day. One of the plants is now at Mifflin, and ready to be put up.

The farmers of Linn county, Kansas, have passed resolutions denouncing the State Immigration Society, and protesting against bringing more people into Kansas. In view of the blizzards, the grasshoppers, the prohibition whiskey, and the inhospitable attitude of Linn county, it is possible that thousands of American citizens are not inclined to sell the coats off their backs for the sake of emigrating to Kansas. The Sunflower State means well, and is all right, doubtless; but it isn't exactly the earthly paradise as yet.

Editor Halstead of Cincinnati wants to solve the race problem by creating a negro state out of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. "If this is done," he says, "all the discontented negroes in the Southern States can migrate to the new state and practically govern themselves. I do not think the white people of the South will object. The plan is perfectly feasible, and I think would materially assist the Republican party. President Harrison, in his Federal appointments in the black State, would doubtless select none but negroes." A truly wonderful scheme; but what will the whites who have settled in Oklahoma say! They are mostly Northerners, and have already adopted some pretty severe measures against negro immigration. Why not send the "discontented negroes" to New England, to occupy the deserted farms of that section? New Hampshire and Vermont have now immigration agents on the lookout for Swedes. These States, always radical in politics, are certainly entitled to some of the benefits of the exodus of "disconted negroes" from the South. They are occasionally imported to Pennsylvania in case of a labor strike.

Perry county furnished the leading sensation of Central Pennsylvania, last week, when the two associate judges stole a march on President Judge Barnett, and disposed of the license applications in his absence. Judge Barnett was called away to preside for Judge Bucher, at Middleburg, and left the associates to decide the licenses, but requested where remonstrances were filed that those applications should be held over until the 13th, when it would suit him to read the objections and assist in disposing of the cases. The associates, however, took the whole matter in charge and granted all the applications, not even eccepting the four against whom remonstrances were filed.

The funny part of the business lay in the fact that one of the applicants was none other than Samuel Woods, of Blair, one of the associates on the bench against whom a remonstrance had been filed by his neighbors, alleging that he sold to minors, men of intemperate habits etc. Rinesmith, the other assisted Judge Woods in ignoring the remonstrances against the applications, and when the case of the letter came up Judge left the bench, and Rhinsmith granted his application along with the other three.

Senator John A. Buchanan, of New Philadelphia, on the 10th, introduced a bill in the Senate to elect presidential electors by Congressional Districts. Should it pass and not be declared unconstitutional, the Democrats of Ohio would surely elect fifteen of the twenty-three Presidential electors of 1892.

Senator Buchanan says his bill is constitutional, and calls attention to clauses two and four of that instrument, which say: "Each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct a number of electors."

Here are the main parts of the bill: Section 1--Be it enacted, etc., that electors for president and Vice-President of the United States in and for the State of Ohio be chosen agreeable to clauses Two and Four of the First section of the Second article of the United States, as follows.

"There shall be two electors for President and Vice-President chosen at large by the votes of the State of Ohio and the two persons who are candidates for said offices having the highest number of votes, shall be declared elected. There shall be one elector for president and vice-president, chosen by the voters in each Congressional district of Ohio, as defined by law and the person who is a candidate for said office, receiving the highest of votes, shall be declared elected.

At Pomeroy, O., C. P. Criswell, a member of a theatrical troupe, entered W. A. Archer's jewelry store, threw down a ten dollar Confederate note and airily asked for "two fives." An obliging clerk swept the X into a drawer and handed over the change.

When the discovery was made that the bill was a Confederate note Criswell was arrested, but charges of passing a counterfeit and of false pretences successively failed. The problem of finding a punishment to fit the crime is still unsolved.

The new postage stamp is a flimsy, red headed affair.

Atlantic City, and the Pennsylvania R. R. Facilities for Reaching It.

Atlantic City occupies a unique position in the seaside resorts of America. From a distinctively summer resort, of which not many years ago daily excursionists were the predominating patrons, it has developed into a great seaside city, whose gates are open throughout the year, and whose hotels entertain the winter seeker after quite and rest with as much comfort as they afford the hosts of summer on pleasure bent.

Nothing has contributed so much to this development as the magnificent transportation facilities which the city possesses through the liberality and enterprise of the Pennsylvania Railroad Not content with a single line in the West Jersey road to Atlantic City, the Pennsylvania Railroad, with that unerring foresight which is a marked characteristic of its management, some years ago secured control of the Camden and Atlantic line also, so that it now practically operates a double-tracked roadway between Philadelpia and its great seaside suburb. Both of these lines are in splendid condition. The road-beds are laid with steel rails and ballasted; the block signal system controls the running of trains; and track tanks placed between the rails obviate the necessity of stoppages for water. The very highest rate of speed consistent with safety and good management is maintained, and year by year the schedule time is reduced. With the improvements and betterments of the present winter and spring, a further reduction will be made for the appproaching season.

The equipment of the lines are exceptionally good. Commodious and cheery passenger coaches have replaced the old boxes of the past, and specially-built parlor cars afford any additional ease or luxury one could demand, Standard hard coal burning locomotives of the pattern which has given the Pennsylvania Railroad locomotive a world-wide fame, are used on the fast trains, and every detail, both of management and equipment, is accorded as much consideration on these lines as on the other divisions of the Pennsylvania system.

Possessing such abundant resources with its improved and renovated station at Atlantic City, and the great excursion-house, located on the choicest portion of the beach, the Pennsylvania Railroad's facilities for successfully handling the enormous volume of its summer business are superior in every respect. This applies to every class of passengers, and the advantageous location of its stations in Philadelphia makes it apply equally as strongly to the residents of other sections as to the people of Philadelphia.

It would not be quite gallant to say Mme. Patti is tough, yet the fact remains that all the principal singers of her concert company in Chicago were down with the grip except herself. Age passes her by, misfortune passes her by, and now even the grip passes her. Lucky woman!

Murat, the clouded princeling in France where princes are no good, has come down from his lofty pinnacle and now says he will take Miss Caldwell and anything she will give him. Now, if Miss Caldwell has half the spirit of an American woman she will respectfully decline the honor on any terms.

Mohammedan politeness is peculiar. Only for it our National museum would be enriched by the rare and costly decorations the sultan of Turkey presented to S. S. Cox. Mrs. Cox intended to give the decorations to the museum. But in Turkey, when expensive jewels are presented, it is the custom on the death of the recipient to return them to the donor. Consequently Mr. Cox's curiously interesting decorations must now go back to Turkey, where they can be given to some one else.

It will be a good stroke for our government to have it understood that she will stand by Great Britain in the trouble with Portugal. Our four new cruisers, "the squadron of evolution," are now at Lisbon in company with a number of vessels of the English navy. The unity of interests of all the English speaking peoples of the globe is an ideal whose practicability cannot be too much insisted on. The Pall Mall Gazette says of the proposed agreement of the United States to stand by Great Britain in the Portuguese matter: "Everything which reminds the world that the republic and the empire regard the English speaking race as one entity, with common interests and common objects, is good." The entity of the English speaking race is, in fact, the most splendid dream of modern times.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

In speaking of the colored voter, you must now say Afro-American citizen.

It would be well to put a small, rapid-firing cannon of the kind recommended for coast defense on the mail and express trains in the southwest to blow the train robbers off the track.

A writer laments the "vulgarization of the Alps" on account of the great crowds of common people that travel through them every year. This is indeed sad. And to think that heaven itself must be vulgarized by being filled up with common people.

Beck hall, one of the dormitories of the Harvard students, is palatial in its luxury and splendor. None but millionaires' sons can dwell therein. No other college in America can show students' quarters at all to compare with it. But, for all that, Yale can outkick Harvard all to pieces in a game of football. And Princeton can outkick Yale.

Brazil has an established church—the Roman Catholic; but the only distinction the empire made between that and other sects was that other denominations might not have steeples to their churches or ring bells. Other religions than the Roman Catholic might be good enough to let a man slip into heaven, but they were not good enough to be deserving of consideration in this world.

In a country where men mostly have too much work to do to cultivate the fine polish of manner which so enhances natural advantages, the late George H. Pendleton was an exception. He was born to wealth, and possessed an attractive presence and person by nature. To this he added by cultivation of both the virtues and graces. His sense of honor was so high, his manner so courteous, graceful and kindly that he early won the name which accompanied him to his grave, "Gentleman George." Besides this distinction, he will be remembered as long as we have a civil service in America as the father of the civil service law. It was the favorite measure of his life. The law was passed, largely through his earnest efforts, when he was United States senator from Ohio.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE CENTRE HALL BOROUGH for the year ending March 11, 1890.

CHAS. ARNEY, COLLECTOR BORO TAX. DR.

March 11, 1890. To am't of Duplicate		$158 18— $158 18
March 11, 1890.		CR.
By cash paid Treasurer	$ 96 08	
By 5 per cent. abatement	5 05	
3 " commission	2 88	
5 " on face	31 11	
5 " commission	1 55	
By exonerations	16	
By balance	21 25—	$158 18
To balance		$21 25

CHAS. ARNEY, COLLECTOR POOR TAX, DR.

March 11, 1890. To am't of Duplicate		$158 18— $158 18
March 11, 1890		CR.
By cash paid Treasurer	$ 96 08	
By 5 per cent abatement	5 05	
3 " commission	2 88	
By face of Duplicate	31 11	
By 5 per cent commission	1 55	
By exonerations	16	
By balance	21 25—	$158 18
To balance		$21 25

H. KREAMER, TREASURER.

March 10, 1890,		DR.
To cash from Auditors	$ 74 20	
" Collector	333 07	
" hotel license	85 50—	$492 77
March 10, 1890.		CR.
By orders John Reiter, overseer	$126 21	
" Council	272 72	
By cash paid Audit Treasurer	69 09	
Overpaid in Boro orders	14 75—	$492 77

JOHN REITER, OVERSEER POOR.

March 10, 1890,		DR.
To cash from Treasurer	$136 21—	$136 21
March 10, 1890.		CR.
By am't paid Jacob Ripka	$ 42 50	
" Jacob Harpster	5 93	
" Jacob Ripka	9 97	
" D. J. Meyer	50	
" Harper & Kreamer	2 00	
" H. Homan	5 00	
" J. Miller	3 40	
" H. Homan	50 00	
" G. Nearhood	1 00	
" John Reiter	1 35	
" John Martz	1 35	
" Harper & Kreamer	2 16	
" J. Miller	2 30	
" J. McClenahen	25	
" Dr. Alexander	7 25	
" Dr. Jacobs	8 25—	$126 21

J. W. WOLF, AUDIT TREASURER. DR.

To am't from H. Kreamer, treas.	$ 69 09—	$ 69 09
CR.		
By cash refunded Emerick	7 62	
" J. Reiter, services	6 00	
" Wolf & Son	2 20	
" C. Deininger, printing	5 00	
" C. Deininger, auditor	1 50	
" J. G. Dauberman, "	1 50	
" J. W. Wolf, "	1 50	
" D. K. Geiss, clerk	1 00	
" H. Kreamer, com. as Treasurer	4 42	
" to H. Kreamer, treas	38 35—	69 09

EXPENSES OF TOWN COUNCIL FOR 1889.

By cash O. McCormick, police	4 50	
" J. B. Solt, service 1888	19 50	
" Jas. Solt, "	5 50	
" W. B. Mingle, rent	15 00	
" J. H. Reifsnyder, survey 1887	6 00	
" Fred Kurtz, printing	7 30	
" D. K. Geiss, service	1 20	
" Geo Flora, "	9 00	
" J. O. Deininger, stone hammer	1 20	
" Chas. Arney, hauling	2 50	
" Jacob Harpster, handle	50	
" H. Dinges, hauling	2 50	
" Geo. Wells, "	1 75	
" Frank Ross, "	1 25	
" Orvis, Bower & Orvis fees, 1888	10 00	
" Geo. Flora, service	13 78	
" Chas. Arney, hauling	6 00	
" H. Dinges, "	3 00	
" Geo. Nearhood, work	1 50	
" Geo. Flora, service	6 25	
" Chas. Arney, hauling	5 00	
" Keller Miller, work	1 00	
" Geo. Flora, service	12 50	
" Grant Meyers, work	2 00	
" S. Bruss, stone	50	
" G. Nearhood, work	50	
" Wm. M'Clenahen, work	3 00	
" Frank Ross, "	1 00	
" H Dinges, hauling	1 50	
" Chas. Arney, "	17 75	
" Keller Miller, work	2 00	
" Shoop & Boozer, lumber for pound	3 15	
" J. D. Murray, money refunded	41 40	
" J. O. Deininger, lumber	72	
" J. C. Boal, duplicates	3 00	
" Gfrerer, making pound fence	2 40	
" O. McCormic, police	6 00	
" W. B. Garis, "	3 65	
" W. Weber, "	6 00	
" J. D. Murray, room	15 75	
" J. H. Reifsnyder, survey and draft	8 00	
" A. S. Kerlin, secretary	18 00	
" Geo. Flora, work	1 27	
" J. O. Deininger, lumber	35—	$272 72

We have examined the above accounts and find them to be correct.

J. G. DAUBERMAN,
J. WITMER WOLF,
C. F. DEININGER,
Auditors.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF POTTER TOWNSHIP, for the year ending March 10th, 1890.

1890, JAMES RUNKLE, SUPERVISOR. DR.

March 10, To am't of Duplicate	$900 36	
" " Special Tax	180 67—	$1081 03
March 10.		CR.
By am't of work on roads	606 26	
" 31 days services	31 00	
" cash paid Audit	60 00	
By 5 per cent for collecting $60	3 00	
Balance due Township	380 77—	$1081 03

1890. JOHN R. LEE, SUPERVISOR, DR.

March 10. To am't of Duplicate	$1075 17	
" " Special Tax	215 31	
" " from County Treasurer	52 93—	$1343 41
March 10.		CR.
By am't of work on roads	$811 25	
" paid for 4 water troughs	9 13	
" " bridge number	153 66	
" " spikes, handles, etc.	10 56	
" " legal services	5 00	
" " to audit	25 00	
" " writing Duplicate	2 00	
" " 125 days services	125 00	
" 5 per cent collecting $25	1 25	
Balance due Township	209 56—	$1343 41

1890. WM. HECKMAN, OVERSEER POOR, DR

March 10.		
To am't of cash from R. B. Treaster, collector	$806 30	
Balance due overseer	121 81—	$ 928 11
March 10, 1890.		CR.
By relief paid for Dan'l Fauber	$150 00	
" " Alice Hoover	140 80	
" " Mrs. Meiss	115 75	
" " Mrs. Tresher	59 39	
" " Mrs. Johnson and family	42 48	
" " Geo, Shepherd	85 61	
" " Fred Erhard	107 90	
" " removal of J. R. Kessler from Union County keeping, etc	114 68	
" " Dr. J. F. Alexander, medical attendance	61 50	
Services as Overseer	50 00—	$ 928 11

March 10, 1890. J. B. SPANGLER. DR.

To cash from J. A. Keller, collector	$ 20 00	
" " R. B. Treastor, collector	476 93	
To balance due Overseer	51 20—	$ 548 13
March 10, 1890.		CR.
By relief paid for Eliza Penington	12 07	
" " Perry Decker	96 27	
" " Mrs. Eliza Jordon	118 87	
" " L. Stife	52 98	
" " John Fye	2 16	
" " John Nevel	116 26	
" " Jonas Moore	59 51	
" " Moyer Zundel	17 51	
By am't paid to E. B. Hosterman for filling duplicates, etc	4 50	
By am't cash paid to Audit	20 00	
By am't services as Overseer	48 00—	$ 548 13

JAMES A. KELLER, TAX COLLECTOR.

Oct. 7, 1889.		DR.
To am't of School Duplicate for 1888	$3501 62	
To 5 per cent on $942 03	17 10	
To am't of Poor Duplicate, 1888	1572 23	
To 5 per cent on $114 15	5 70—	$5096 65
Oct. 7, 1889. SCHOOL TAX.		CR.
By 5 per cent abatement on $1759 24	$ 87 96	
By 2 per cent abatement on $1671 28	33 43	
By 5 per cent abatement on 1371 05	68 55	
By 5 per cent abatement on $359 13	17 96	
By am't of exonerations	29 30	
" vouchers	2528 75	
March 10, 1890.		
By am't of vouchers	300 00	
Cash to Audit	42 77	
Oct. 7, 1889. POOR TAX.		
By 5 p. c. abatement on $805 02	40 25	
" 2 " " $764 77	15 30	
" 5 " " $649 24	32 46	
" 5 " " $119 85	5 93	
By am't of exonerations	3 82	
" vouchers	1441 54	
By cash to Audit	38 57—	$5096 65

W. W. SPANGLER, TREASURER OF AUDIT.

June 3, 1889. To balance	$ 36 70	
To am't from W. C. Farner, Treas. School Board	113 50	
Oct. 7. To am't from J. A. Keller Poor Tax	38 57—	$188 73
March 28, 1889.		CR.
By am't paid J. A. Sweetwood	$ 30 00	
June 3,		
By am't paid J. J. Arney, auditor	1 00	
" W. A. Kerr, "	1 00	
" W. W Spangler, "	1 00	
" R. D. Foreman, clk	1 00	
June 29.		
By am't paid J. T. Potter	109 50	
Oct. 7.		
By am't paid J. A. Keller	30 00	
" J H Odenkirk, room	1 00	
" W A Kerr, Auditor	1 50	
" W W Spangler, "	1 50	
" R D Foreman, clerk	1 50	
By balance due Township	9 77—	$188 77

W. A. KERR, TREASURER OF AUDIT.

March 10, 1890.		DR.
To cash from J A Keller, col	$452 77	
" J W Runkle	60 00	
" J R Lee	25 00	
" J B Spangler	20 00—	$557 77
March 10, 1890.		CR.
By am't paid W A Kerr, auditor	$ 1 50	
" G Spangler, "	1 50	
" J J Arney, "	1 50	
" W R Neff clerk	1 50	
" J H Odenkirk, room	1 00	
" J B Spangler	20 00	
" Fred Kurtz, printing Audit Report, tickets and advertising	8 00	
" J T Potter, School Treasurer	452 77	
Mar. 14. " J A Sweetwood	65 00	
By balance due Township	5 00—	$557 77

We the undersigned Auditors of Potter Township, have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

G. W. SPANGLER,
J. J. ARNEY,
W. A. KERR,
Auditors.

W. R. NEFF,
Clerk.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Would You Like to Live Your Life Over Again.'

TEXT: *"All that a man hath will he give for his life."*—Job. ii., 4.

That is untrue. The Lord did not say it, but Satan said it to the Lord, when the evil one wanted Job still more afflicted. The record is: "So went Satan forth from the presence of the Lord and smote Job with sore boils." And Satan has been the author of all eruptive disease since then, and he hopes by poisoning the blood to poison the soul. But the result of the diabolical experiment which left Job victor proved the falsity of the Satanic remark—"All that a man hath will he give for his life." Many a captain who has stood on the bridge of the steamer till his passengers got off and he drowned; many an engineer who has kept his hand on the throttle valve or his foot on the brake until the most of the train was saved while he went down to death through the open drawbridge; many a fireman who plunged into a blazing house to get a sleeping child out, sacrificing his life in the attempt, and thousands of martyrs who submitted to fiery stake and knife of massacre and headsman's ax and guillotine rather than surrender principle, proving that in many a case my text was not true, when it says: "All that a man hath will he give for his life."

But Satan's falsehood was built on a truth. Life is very precious, and if we would not give up all there are many things we would surrender rather than surrender it. We see how precious life is from the fact that we do everything to prolong it. Hence all sanitary regulations, all study of hygiene, all fear of draughts, all waterproofs, all doctors, all medicines, all struggle in crisis of accident. An admiral of the British navy was court martialed for turning his ship around in time of danger and so damaging the ship. It was proved against him. But when his time came to be heard he said, "Gentlemen, I did turn the ship around and admit that it was damaged, but do you want to know why I turned it? There was a man overboard, and I wanted to save him, and I did save him, and I consider the life of one sailor worth all the vessels of the British navy." No wonder he was vindicated. Life is indeed very precious. Yea, there are those who deem life so precious they would like to repeat it, they would like to try it again. They would like to go back from seventy to sixty, from sixty to fifty, from fifty to forty, from forty to thirty, from thirty to twenty I purpose for very practical and useful purposes, as will appear before I get through, to discuss the question we have all asked of others, and others have again and again asked of us—would you like to live your life over again?

The fact is that no intelligent and right fearing man is satisfied with his past life. We have all made so many mistakes, stumbled into so many blunders, said so may things that ought not to have been said and done so many things that ought not to have been done, that we can suggest at least ninety-five per cent. of improvement. Now would it not be grand if the good Lord would say to you: "You can go back and try it over again. I will by a word turn your hair to brown or black or golden, and smooth all the wrinkles out of your temple and cheek, and take the bend out of your shoulders, and extirpate the stiffness from the joint and the rheumatic twinge from the foot, and you shall be twenty-one years of age and just what you were when you reached that point before." If the proposition were made I think many thousands would accept it. That feeling caused the ancient search for what was called the Fountain of Youth, the waters of which taken would turn the hair of the octogenarian into the curly locks of a boy, and however old a person who drank at that fountain he would be young again. The island was said to belong to the group of the Bahamas, but lay far out in the ocean. The great Spanish explorer, Juan Ponce de Leon, fellow voyager with Columbus, I have no doubt felt that if he could discover that Fountain of Youth he would do as much as his friend had done in discovering America. So he put out in 1512 from Porto Rico and cruised about among the Bahamas in search of that fountain. I am glad he did not find it. There is no such fountain. But if there were and its waters were bottled up and sent abroad at a thousand dollars a bottle, the demand would be greater than the supply, and many a man who has come through a life of uselessness, and perhaps sin, to old age would be shaking up the potent liquid, and if he were directed to take only a teaspoonful after each meal would be so anxious to make sure work he would take a tablespoonful, and if directed to take a tablespoonful would take a glassful. But some of you would have to go back further than to twenty-one years of age to make a fair start, for there are many who manage to get all wrong before that period. Yea, in order to get a fair start some would have so go back to the father and mother and get them corrected; yea, to the grandfather and grandmother and have their life corrected, for some of you are suffering from bad hereditary influences which started a hundred years ago. Well, if your grandfather lived his life over again and your father lived his life over again and you lived your life over again, what a cluttered up place this world would be, a place filled with miserable attempts at repairs. I begin to think that it is better for each generation to have only one chance and then for them to pass off and give another generation a chance.

Beside that, if we were permitted to live life over again, it would be a stale and stupid experience. The zest and spur and enthusiasm of life come from the fact that we have never been along this road before, and everything is new, and we are alert for what may appear at the next turn of the road. Suppose you, a man in mid-life or old age, were, with your present feelings and large attainments, put back into the thirties, or the twenties, or into the teens, what a nuisance you would be to others and what an unhappiness to yourself. Your contemporaries would not want you and you would not want them. Things that in your previous journey of life stirred your healthful ambition, or gave you pleasurable surprise, or led you into happy interrogation, would only call forth from you a disgusted "Oh, pshaw!" You would be blase at thirty and a misanthrope at forty and unendurable at fifty. The most inane and stupid thing imaginable would be a second journey of life. It is amusing to hear people say I would like to live my life over again, if I could take my present experience and knowledge of things back with me and begin under those improved auspices." Why, what an uninteresting boy you would be with your present attainments in a child's mind. No one would want such a boy around the house: A philosopher at twenty, a scientist at fifteen, an archaeologist at ten and a domestic nuisance all the time. An oak crowded into an acorn. A Rocky Mountain eagle thrust back into the egg shell from which it was hatched.

Besides that, if you took life over again, you would have to take its deep sadnesses over again Would you want to try again the griefs and the heart breaks and the bereavements through which you have gone? What a mercy that we shall never be called to suffer them again! We may have others bad enough, but those old ones never again. Would you want to go through the process of losing your father again or your mother again or your companion in life again or your child again? If you were permitted to stop at the sixtieth milestone or the fiftieth milestone or the fortieth milestone and retrace your steps to the twentieth, your experience would be something like mine one day last November in Italy. I walked through a great city with a friend and two guides, and there were in all the city only four persons and they were those of our own group. We went up and down the streets, we entered the houses, the museums, the temples, the theatres. We examined the wonderful pictures on the walls and the most exquisite mosaic on the floor. In the streets were the deep worn ruts of wagons, but not a wagon in the city. On the front steps of mansions the word "Welcome," in Latin, but no human being to greet us. The only bodies of any of the citizens that we saw were petrified and in the museums at the gates. Of the thirty-five thousand people who once lived in those homes and worshiped in those temples and clapped in those theatres, not one left! For eighteen hundred years that city of Pompeii had been buried before modern exploration scooped out of it the lava of Vesuvius. Well, he who should be permitted to return on the pathway of his earthly life and live it over again would find as lonely and sad a pilgrimage. It would be an exploration of the dead past. The old school house, the old church, the old home, the old play ground either gone or occupied by others, and for you more depressing than was our Pompeian visit in November.

Beside that, would you want to risk the temptations of life over again? From the fact that you are here I conclude that though in many respects your life may have been unfortunate and unconsecrated you have got on so far tolerably well, if nothing more than tolerable. As for myself, though my life has been far from being as consecrated as I would like to have had it, I would not want to try it over again, lest next time I would do worse. Why, just look at the temptations we have all passed through and just look at the multitudes who have gone completely under. Just call over the roll of your school mates and college mates, the clerks who were with you in the same store or bank, or the operatives in the same factory with just as good prospects as you, who have come to complete mishap. Some young man that told you that he was going to be a millionaire and own the fastest trotters on Westchester turnpike and retire by the time he was thirty-five years of age, you do not hear from for many years, and know nothing about him until some day he comes into your store and asks for five cents to get a mug of beer. You, the good mother of a household and all your children rising up to call you blessed, can remember when you were quite jealous of the belle of the village who was so transcendly fair and popular. But while you have these two honorable and queenly names of wife and mother, she became a poor waif of the street, and went into the blackness of darkness forever. Live life over again? Why, if many of those who are now respectable were permitted to experiment, the next journey would be demolition. You got through, as Job says, by the skin of the teeth. Next time you might not get through at all. Satan would say: "I know him now better than I did before, and have for fifty years been studying his weaknesses, and I will weave a stronger web of circumstances to catch him next time." And Satan would concenter his forces on this one man, and the last state of that man would be worse than the first. My friends, our faces are in the right direction. Better go forward than backward, even if we had the choice. The greatest disaster I can think of would be for you to return to boyhood in 1890. Oh, if life were a smooth Luzerne or Cayuga Lake, I would like to get into a yacht and sail over it, not once, but twice—yea, a thousand times. But life is an uncertain sea, and some of the ships crash on the icebergs of cold indifference, and some take fire of evil passion, and some lose their bearings and run into the skerries, and some are never heard of. Surely on such a treacherous sea as that one voyage is enough.

Besides all this, do you know if you could have your wish and live life over again it would put you so much further from reunion with your friends in heaven? If you are in the noon of life or the evening of life you are not very far from the golden gate at which you are to meet your transported and unparadised loved ones. You are now, let us say, twenty years or ten years or one year off from celestial conjunction. Now suppose you went back in your earthly life thirty years or forty years or fifty years, what an awful postponement of the time of reunion! It would be as though you were going to San Francisco to a great banquet, and you got to Oakland, four or five miles this side of it, and then came back to Hoboken or Harlem to get a better start; as though you were going to England to be crowned and having come in sight of the mountains of Wales you put back to Sandy Hook in order to make a better voyage. The further on you got in life, if a Christian, the nearer you are to the renewal of broken up companionship. No; the wheel of time turns in the right direction, and it is well it turns so fast. Three hundred and sixty-five revolutions in a year and forward, rather than three hundred and sixty-five revolutions in a year and backward. But hear ye! hear ye! while I tell you how you may practically live your life over again and be all the better for it. You may put into the remaining years of your life all you have learned of wisdom in your past life. You may make the coming ten years worth the preceding forty or fifty years. When a man says he would like to live his life over again because he would do so much better, and yet goes right on living as he has always lived, do you not see he stultifies himself? He proves that if he could go back he would do almost the same as he has done. If a man eat green apples some Wednesday in cholera time and is thrown into fearful cramps and says on Thursday: "I wish I had been more prudent in my diet; oh, if I could live Wednesday over again," and then on Friday eats apples just as green, he proves that it would have been no advantage for him to live Wednesday over again. And if we, deploring our past life and with the idea of improvement, long for an opportunity to try it over again, yet go on making the same mistakes and committing the same sins, we only demonstrate that the repetition of our existence would afford no improvement. It was green apples before and it would be green apples over again. As soon as a ship captain strikes a rock in the lake or sea he reports it and a buoy is swung over that reef and marines henceforth stand off from that rock. And all our mistakes in the past ought to be buoys warning us to keep in the right channel. There is no excuse for us if we split on the same rock where we split before. Going along the sidewalk at night where excavations are being made, we frequently see a lantern on a framework, and we turn aside, for that lantern says, keep out of this hole. And all along the pathway of life lanterns are set as warnings, and by the time we come to mid-life we ought to know where it is safe to walk and where it is unsafe.

Beside that, we have all these years been learning how to be useful, and in the next decade we ought to accomplish more for God and the church and the world than in any previous four decades. The best way to atone for past indolence or past transgression is by future assiduity. Yet you often find Christian men who were not converted until they were forty or fifty, as old age comes on, saying: "Well, my work is about done and it is time for me to rest." They gave forty years of their life to Satan and the world, a little fragment of their life to God, and now they want to rest. Whether that belongs to comedy or tragedy I say not. The man who gave one-half of his earthly existence to the world and of the remaining two-quarters one to Christian work and the other to rest, would not, I suppose, get a very brilliant reception in heaven. If there are any dried leaves in heaven they would be appropriate for his garland; or if there is any throne with broken steps it would be appropriate for his coronation; or any harp with relaxed string it would be appropriate for his fingering. My brother, you give nine-tenths of your life to sin and Satan and then get converted and then rest awhile in sanctified laziness, and then go up to get your heavenly reward, and I warrant it will not take the cashier of the royal banking house a great while to count out to you all your dues. He will not ask you whether you will have it in bills of large denomination or small. I would like to put one sentence of my sermon in italics, and have it underscored, and three exclamation points at the end of the sentence, and that sentence is this: As we cannot live our lives over again, the nearest we can come to atone for the past is by redoubled holiness and industry in the future.

If this rail train of life has been detained and switched off and is far behind the time table, the engineer for the rest of the way must put on more pressure of steam and go a mile a minute in order to arrive at the right time and place under the approval of conductor and directors.

As I supposed it would be, there are multitudes of young people listening to this sermon on whom this subject has acted with the force of a galvanic battery. Without my saying a word to them, they have soliloquized, saying: "As one cannot live his life over again, and I can make only one trip, I must look out and make no mistakes; I have but one chance and I must make the most of it." My young friends, I am glad you made this application of the sermon yourself. When a minister toward the close of his sermon says: "Now a few words by way of application," people begin to look around for their hats and get their arm through one sleeve of their overcoats, and the sermonic application is a failure. I am glad you have made your own application and that you are resolved, like a Quaker of whom I read years ago, who, in substance, said: "I shall be along this path of life but once and so I must do all the kindness I can and all the good I can." My hearers, the mistakes of youth can never be corrected. Time gone is gone forever. An opportunity passed the thousandth part of a second has by one leap reached the other side of a great eternity. In the autumn when the birds migrate you look up and see the sky black with wings and the flocks stretching out into many leagues of air, and so to-day I look up and see two large wings in full sweep. They are the wings of the flying year. That is followed by a flock of three hundred and sixty-five, and they are the flying days. Each of the flying days is followed by twenty-four, and they are the flying hours, and each of these is followed by sixty, and these are the flying minutes. Where did this great flock start from? Eternity past. Where are they bound? Eternity to come. You might as well go a-gunning for the quails that whistled last year in the meadows or the robins that last year caroled in the sky as to try to fetch down and bag one of the past opportunities of your life. Do not say, "I will lounge now and make it up afterward." Young men and boys, you can't make it up. My observation is that those who in youth sowed wild oats, to the end of their short life sowed wild oats, and that those who start sowing Genesee wheat always sow Genesee wheat. And then the reaping of the harvests is so different. There is grandfather now. He has lived to old age because his habits have been good. His eyesight for this world has got somewhat dim, but his eyesight for heaven is radiant. His hearing is not so acute as it once was, and he must bend clear over to hear what his little grandchild says when she asks him what he has brought for her. But he easily catches the music raised from supernal spheres. Men passing in the streets take off their hats in reverence, and women say: "What a good old man he is." Seventy or eighty years all for God and for making this world happy. Splendid! Glorious! Magnificent! He will have hard work getting into heaven because those whom he helped to get there will fill up and crowd the gates to tell him how glad they are at his coming until he says: "Please to stand back a little till I pass through and cast my crown at the feet of Him whom having not seen I love." I do not know what you call that. I call it the harvest of Genesee wheat.

Out yonder is a man very old at forty years of age, at a time when he ought to be bouyant as the morning. He got bad habits on him very early, and those habits have become worse. He is a man on fire, on fire with alcoholism, on fire with all evil habits, out with the world and the world out with him. Down and falling deeper. His swollen hands in his threadbare pockets and his eyes fixed on the ground, he passes through the street, and the quick step of an innocent child or the strong step of a young man or the roll of a prosperous carriage maddens him, and he curses society and he curses God. Fallen sick, with no resources, he is carried to the almshouse. A loathsome spectacle, he lies all day long waiting for dissolution, or in the night rises on his cot and fights apparitions of what he might have been and of what he will be. He started life with as good a prospect as any man on the American continent, but there he is a bloated carcass waiting for the shovels of public charity to put him five feet under. He has only reaped what he sowed. Harvest of wild oats! "There is a way that seemeth right to a man, but the end thereof is death." Young man, as you cannot live life over again however you may long to do so, be sure to have your one life right. There is in this august assembly I wot not, for we are made up of all sections of this land and from many lands, some young man who has gone away from home and perhaps under some little spite or evil persuasion of another, and his parents know not where he is. My son, go home! Do not go to sea! Don't go to-night where you may be tempted to go. Go home! Your father will be glad to see you and your mother. I need not tell you how she feels. How I would like to make your parents a present of their wayward boy, repentant and in his right mind. I would like to write them a letter and you to carry the letter, saying: "By the blessing of God on my sermon I introduce to you one whom you have never seen before, for he has become a new creature in Christ Jesus." My boy, go home and put your tired head on the bosom that nursed you so tenderly in your childhood years. A young Scotchman was in battle taken captive by a band of Indians, and he learned their language and adopted their habits. Years passed on, but the old Indian chieftain never forgot that he had in his possession a young man who did not belong to him. Well, one day this tribe of Indians came in sight of the Scotch regiments from whom this young man had been captured, and the old Indian chieftain said: "I lost my son in battle and I know how a father feels at the loss of a son. Do you think your father is yet alive?" The young man said: "I am the only son of my father, and I hope he is still alive." Then said the Indian chieftain: "Because of the loss of my son this world is a desert. You go free. Return to your countrymen. Revisit your father, that he may rejoice when he sees the sun rise in the morning and the trees blossom in the spring." So I say to you, young man, captive of waywardness and sin: Your father is waiting for you. Your mother is waiting for you. Your sisters are waiting for you. God is waiting for you. Go home! Go home!

Universities of the World.

Norway has 1 university, 46 professors and 880 students.

France has 1 university, 180 professors and 9300 students.

Belgium has 4 universities, 88 professors and 2400 students.

Holland has 4 universities, 80 professors and 1600 students.

Portugal has 1 university, 40 professors and 1300 students.

Italy has 17 universities, 600 professors and 11,140 students.

Sweden has 2 universities, 173 professors and 1010 students.

Switzerland has 3 universities, 90 professors and 2000 students.

Russia has 8 universities, 582 professors and 6900 students.

Denmark has 1 university, 40 professors and 1400 students.

Austria has 10 universities, 1810 professors and 13,600 students.

Spain has 10 universities, 380 professors and 16,200 students.

Germany has 21 universities, 1020 professors and 25,084 students.

The United States of America has 360 universities, 4240 professors and 69,400 students.

Great Britain has 11 universities, 334 professors and 13,400 students.

WHERE THEY LIVE LONG.

Places in Connecticut Noted For Their Numerous Old People.

People who want to live to a green old age should remove to Plainville, in Connecticut, early in life. In that high and hilly old place, where the air is pure and dry, it is hinted that old people do not die in the usual way; they merely shrive and dry up like a hop, and a high wind finally whirls them away out to sea. Springy old age meets a man at every turn in Plainville village. Old age fills the offices there, keeps the stores, tills the farms; ruddy faced old ladies keep house for jaunty old fellows. One is not much thought of, in Plainville, nor reckoned to have attained a discreet and sober understanding until he has reached the age of three-score years and ten at least. At 70 years the folks begin to call a man 'Squire So-and-So; at 80 he is a sage, and his wisdom has weight.

The pushing world has never surmised just what a spot for old people Plainville is until old Mr. Sanford died there recently at a great and merry old age. "He was 90 odd years," his neighbors said; then some one tried to count the old folks in the place. He quickly discoved that it was a task to do so, and that there are about as many old people as young folks in Plainville. First he counted old Mr. Sanford's widow (she is pretty old, being 89 years, lacking only a few months of being 90); then he carefully enumerated all the old folks right in Mr. Sanford's own neighborhood in the western part of the town, and, not extending his canvass beyond a quarter of a mile from the Sanford chimney tops, he reported these smart and chipper old folks: Philo Goodale, aged 83 years; Mrs. Goodale, 75; Jeremiah Neale, 84; Mrs. Neale, 82; Solomon Curtiss, 8-; Mrs. Curtiss, over 90; Deacon E. H. Lewis, 83; Mr. Carpenter, 82; Capt. William Wheeler, 81; Elijah Eaton, 78; Amos Webster, over 80; Wrs. Webster over 80.

The district in which all the old ladies and gentlemen noted dwell is not a village, or even a hamlet, but an old fashioned typical Connecticut country neighborhood, with here and there a quiet comfortable old farm house. In the eastern part of Plainville live the oldest inhabitants of the town, Mrs. Tillotson who is 90 years and 5 months old. Then there is William Harris, 82 years of age in the same neighborhood. Within two years in this end of the town two couple have died, both of whom had celebrated their golden weddings, namely, Mr. and Mrs. Norris Clark, both over 80 years and Mr. and Mrs. Levis Curtis, aged respectively 89 and 85 years.

Then the curious investigator of Plainville longevity went down to the town clerk's office and examined the vital statistic of the town in the twenty-five years. He found that a very large proportion of the deaths noted in the records were of persons who were more than 70 years old. Consumption is almost unknown in the town, and people having weak lungs who come to the town to live usually rally right off, and in a year or two have leaped upon the track in the general race for longevity. Plainville is a discouraging healthful place for a young doctor who has his spurs to win. The natural cause for its salubrity is apparent. Though it is in the Farmington valley, it is the highest valley land between Massachusetts and Long Island sound, its altitude above tide water being not less than 190 feet. The air is always pure, and there is no miasma in the crystal streams, limpid well water and hard, strong soil.

Middletown city, embowered among the highest Connecticut foothills, is another wonderfully healthful place; some think that it is the most healthful city in the world. Two or three score of its citizens are more than 70 years old, and a score of Middletown's real old people are over 80.

For a little town, Enfield takes the palm for healthfulness in a competition with all the rest of the world. Since 1865 twenty-five persons have died in that place who were over 100 years old and in the same period no less than 13 who were between 80 and 90 years of age. There are still living in Enfield seven persons over 90 years old, and of one street in the village reside fifty persons who are between 70 and 90 years of age. "Better call Enfield Longevityville," chuckled an Enfield sage one day.

The oldest lady in the sky scraping hard old hill town of Andover, Tolland county, died recently at the age of 97 years. She was the widow Abigai Bingham.

Mrs. Parmela Spalding, of Abington in old Windham county, is pretty old. This is her history: Born in 1796, united with the Abington village church in 1817; wedded in 1825; has been a good woman all her life, and a model housewife for about 65 years. She is as smart as ever, and her eyesight and hearing are wonderfully acute. She is like nearly all very old ladies, there being an unusual amount of sunniness in her kindly face.

The First Ice in India.

When one of the first importations of ice from America arrived in India it was most amusing to see the anxiety with which it was sought after. The deposits were only open for a short time before sunrise, when crowds of coolies were in attendance to carry off the portions required by their employers; these portions were immediately enveloped in thick blankets and in closed in baskets, which were carried off with all speed; but a very considerable quantity invariably dissolved before they could reach their respective destinations, says the New York *Ledger*. Two or three natives crowding round a basket, which had just arrived, were eager to touch the novelty; but immediately on feeling its extreme coldness they ran away, exclaiming that it was "burra gurram"—very hot. A child, too, cried violently, and told his mamma that the "glass had burnt his fingers."

It was not a little surprising, on several occasions, to see the ice brought to the table as the greatest possible luxury, and handed around to persons to mix with their wine, which although cooled with saltpetre and glauber salts, had not attained a much lower temperature than that of new milk.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, MARCH 23, 1890.

Christ Forgiving Sin.
LESSON TEXT.

(Luke 5 : 17-26. Memory verses, 24-26.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the Saviour of Men.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.*—Luke 2 : 14.

LESSON TOPIC: *Forgiving the Sinful.*

LESSON OUTLINE:
1. Suffering, vs. 17, 18.
2. Faith, 19, 20.
3. Forgiveness, vs. 20-26.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Who can forgive sins, but God alone?*—Luke 5 : 21.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Luke 5 : 17-26. Forgiving the sinful.
T.—Matt. 9 : 2-8. Matthew's parallel narrative.
W.—Mark 2 : 1-12. Mark's parallel narrative.
T.—Rom. 3 : 1-20. All under sin.
F.—Rom. 3 : 21-31. Justified by faith.
S.—Rom. 5 : 1-11. Peace with God.
S.—Heb. 11 : 23-40. Omnipotence of faith.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. SUFFERING.

I. Many Witnesses:
There were Pharisees and doctors of the law sitting by (17).
The multitudes marvelled, saying, It was never so seen (Matt. 9 : 33).
Many were gathered together (Mark 2 : 2).
Thou seest the multitude thronging thee (Mark 5 : 21).
Many thousands of the multitude were gathered (Luke 12 : 1).

II. Healing Power:
The power of the Lord was with him to heal (17).
I am the Lord that healeth thee (Exod. 15 : 26).
The Lord, ... who healeth all thy diseases (Psa. 103 : 2, 3).
I will come and heal him (Matt. 8 : 7).
He . . . . gave them authority . . . . to heal all manner of disease (Matt. 10:).

III. Helpless Suffering:
A man that was palsied: and they sought to bring him in (18).
A man sick of the palsy, lying on a bed (Matt. 9: 2).
They could not come nigh unto him for the crowd (Mark 2: 4).
Sir, I have no man . . . . to put me into the pool (John 5: 7).
How can I, except some one shall guide me (Acts 8: 31).
1. "On one of those days . . . . he was teaching." (1) Days of opportunity for man; (2) Days of toil for Jesus.—(1) The days; (2) The Teacher; (3) The teachings.
2. "The power of the Lord was with him to heal." (1) The need of healing; (2) The source of healing; (3) The instrument of healing.—(1) Human necessity; (2) Divine help.
3. "They sought to bring him in, and to lay him before him." (1) The sufferer; (2) The Saviour; (3) The seekers.

II. FAITH.

I. Serious Hindrance:
Not finding by what way they might bring him in (19).
All these things are against me (Gen. 42: 26).
Them that were entering in ye hindered (Luke 11: 52).
He . . . . could not for the crowd, because he was little (Luke 19: 3).
Satan hindered us (1 Thess. 1: 18).

II. Persistent Effort.
They went up to the housetop, and let him down (19).
Hinder me not (Gen. 24: 56).
They uncovered the roof: . . . . they let down the bed (Mark 2: 4).
I press on toward the goal (Phil. 3: 14).
Let us run with patience the race (Heb. 12: 1).

III. Recognized Faith:
And seeing their faith (20).
I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel (Matt. 8: 10).
Thy faith hath made thee whole (Matt. 9: 22).
O woman, great is thy faith! (Matt. 15: 28).
Thy faith hath saved thee (Luke 7: 50).
1. "Not finding by what way . . . . they went up to the housetop." (1) Approach obstructed; (2) Expedients devised; (3) Effort rewarded.
2. "They . . . . let him down . . . . into the midst before Jesus." (1) The desired presence; (2) The obstructing crowd; (3) The unique approach; (4) The accomplished purpose.
3. "Seeing their faith." (1) Faith-filled souls; (2) Faith-discerning eyes; (3) Faith-honoring acts; (4) Faith-rewarding joys.

III. FORGIVENESS.

I. Forgiveness Pronounced:
Man, thy sins are forgiven thee (20).
Son, be of good cheer; thy sins are forgiven (Matt. 9: 2).
Son, thy sins are forgiven (Mark 2: 5).
He said unto her, Thy sins are forgiven (Luke 7: 48).
Behold, thou art made whole John 5: 14).

II. Forgiveness Assured:
That ye may know . . . . (he said) . . . .
Arise, ... go unto thy house (24).
Then will I . . . . forgive their sin (2 Chron. 7: 14).
Their sin will I remember no more (Jer. 31: 34).
In whom we have . . . . the forgiveness of our sins (Col. 1: 14).
The blood of Jesus . . . . cleanseth us from all sin (1 John 1: 7).

III. Forgiveness Enjoyed.
He . . . . departed to his house, glorifying God (25).
When the multitudes saw it they . . . . glorified God (Matt. 9: 8).
He arose . . . . and went forth (Mark 2: 12).
He went on his way rejoicing (Acts 8: 39
Let us rejoice in hope of the glory of God (Rom. 5: 2).
1. "Man, thy sins are forgiven thee." (1) The man; (2) The sins; (3) The Saviour.—(1) Sin and suffering; (2) Faith and forgiveness; (3) Pardon and peace; (4) Holiness and heaven.
2. "But that ye may know." (1) What we may now; (2) How we may know.—(1) Knowledge needed; (2) Knowledge proffered.
3. "We have seen strange things today." (1) Amazement; (2) Conviction; (3) Confession.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

SYNONYMS FOR FORGIVENESS.

Covering sin (Psa. 32 : 1 ; Rom. 4 : 7).
Removing transgressions (Psa. 103 : 12).
Blotting out sins (Isa. 44 : 22 ; Acts 3 : 19).
Casting sins into the sea (Micah 7 : 19).
Not imputing sin (Rom. 4 : 8 ; 2 Cor. 5 : 19).
Not mentioning transgression (Ezek. 18 : 22).
Remembering sin no more (Heb. 8 : 12 ; 10 : 17).
Casting sin behind the back (Isa. 38 : 17).
Not beholding sin (Num. 23 : 21).
Remission of sins (Acts 10 : 43).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

INTERVENING EVENTS.—According to the view already suggested, the miraculous draught of fishes was immediately followed by the healing of the demoniac in the synagogue at Capernaum, and the other events mentioned by Luke (Luke 4 : 31-44). After the withdrawal of Jesus from Capernaum, and during the preaching tour in Galilee, a leper was healed (Luke 5 : 12-15 ; comp. Matt. 8 : 2-4; Mark 1 : 40-44), a miracle which occasioned another withdrawal (Luke 5 : 16 ; Mark 1 : 45). On the return to Capernaum (Matt. 9 : 1 ; Mark 2 : 1) the events narrated in this lesson took place.

PLACE. — Capernaum; in a house, probably, where our Lord usually resided (Mark 2 : 1, Rev. Ver., margin).

TIME.—Very shortly before the second passover, Robinson and others placing the call of Matthew (which followed) immediately before that feast. The date would then be the last of March or the beginning of April, A. U. C. 781,—or A. D. 28. Andrews places it in the summer of that year.

PERSONS.—Our Lord; a great multitude in the house, including Pharisees and doctors of the law from all parts of Galilee and Judea and Jerusalem; four men (Mark) bearing a paralytic.

INCIDENTS.—Our Lord is teaching in the house, the multitude fill the inner court even to the door (Mark); the paralytic is brought, but access cannot be had; those bearing him ascend to the roof, and let the man down through it in his couch to where Jesus was. Our Lord pronounces forgiveness, which raises the charge of blasphemy (in private, probably). The reasonings are answered by an appeal to miraculous power; the man is healed as a proof of our Lord's right to forgive sins. The instantaneous and total cure causes amazement.

PARALLEL PASSAGE.—Matthew 9 : 2-8 ; Mark 2 : 12.

The Family Medicine Chest.

Sometimes we are compelled to think that a family medicine-chest, well equipped, though a convenience in an isolated neighborhood, is too great a temptation to the housekeeper, says the Rural New Yorker. It is apt to lead to indiscriminate dosing, and really, the fewer drugs one swallows the better. We have seen households where some medical book was consulted as soon as any one in the home circle owned to an ache or pain, to be followed by a prescription of some sort from the medicine closet, and very often these domestic practitioners indulge in stronger potions than any physician would advise. For ordinary household use we would far rather use such simples as our grandmothers believed in, as being less dangerous in unskilled hands than ordinary drugs.

Quinine is a drug greatly misused; it is, as we know, the most valuable medicine, known in malarial and other fevers, but it is too powerful to be abused. Yet many people take it constantly, whenever they feel dull or languid; they get into a habit of pill-taking which is likely to result in serious harm. The use of sedatives too is much too frequent; when the medicine chest contains bromide of potassium or the like, it is too often taken for irritated or overstrung nerves, when a little rest or change of occupation would be far more beneficial. Another danger in domestic physic is the use of strong purgatives for irregularities which would often be remedied by more judicious diet.

* * *

Keep a medicine chest if you will, but let its drugs be of the simplest, and then learn the best way to use them. The things one should especially keep in a handy place are those articles likely to be needed in case of accident. Always have a supply of soft old linen and sticking-plaster for cuts, and try to keep pieces of stuff for bandages. Lonsdale muslin, new, torn off in strips three inches wide, with raw edges, and from one to three yards long, will be the best. They will be very useful in an emergency, when these need to form a bandage around the body or limbs. It is a very good plan to practice wrapping these bandages neatly and quickly. They must be brought round and round, crossing and recrossing, always on the bias, so that the last fold really holds the others in place. At the last, the end of the bandage is split down a little way, and while the folds are held firmly in place one of the split ends is reversed around the limb, while the other is brought tightly forward; the two ends are then tied, and the bandage is firmly fastened. It sometimes proves a very valuable accomplishment to roll a surgeon's bandage quickly and well. Next to the bandages come such things as arnica and camphorated oil for bruises and stiffness, ammonia for insect bites, and sweet oil for burns. We all have our favorite liniments, but whatever they are, they should always be on hand, for they are often needed, especially by men doing rough work.

FRIENDSHIP based solely upon gratitude is like a photograph—in time it fades.

FRIENDSHIP diminishes when there is too much happiness on either side and too much misery on the other.

FARM NOTES.

LOOK out that the cattle do not get lousy. A little lard and sulphur, thoroughly mixed, rubbed along the backbone from horns to tails once a week for a few weeks, is good.

IT is often profitable to grind grain for the pigs where a farmer has a mill of his own and can do it at odd times. But to haul it to mill and back and pay toll takes most of the profit out.

IT is the testimony of those who have given it a thorough trial, that pomace is of enough value as a feed for cows, horses or hogs to pay a good profit for the labor in taking care of it.

SOME farmers, even at this day, are so blinded by their own ignorance that they are offended when a man tells them truthfully that their butter is not up to the standard of the market.

THE potato beetle will attack nearly all kinds of early plants. They must be watched closely. Egg plants are special foods for the beetles, they preferring them to potatoes.

CHURNING without a thermometer is as difficult as steering a ship without a compass. The proper temperature must be maintained, which cannot be done without a thermometer.

CLOVER hay, cut very fine and scalded, is an excellent ration for growing pigs that have been weaned. A mess of the cut clover given once a day will promote their appetites and keep them in health.

THE cow may work well, the churn may work well, and the condition may be prefect, but if there is not an active brain behind the whole thing, it will be like an engine without any fire under the boiler.

THE stables should not only be well celaned and purified by plenty of fresh litter and plaster, which neutralizes the odor of a stable, but also by ample ventilation with abundant space for each cow.

IT is the late frost—the frost that comes at a time when spring appears like summer—that damages the crops. Do not be in a great hurry to plant seeds. Wait until the ground is warmed and all danger of frost is over. Peas and onions, as well as other plants that can endure a slight frost, may be risked, but it is safer not to take the chances of loss with tender plants.

ONE cause of the stacking of corn in the fields is the lack of room in the barns, as it is a bulky crop. Cheap sheds, to keep off the water, will protect the fodder, but the loss of fodder by exposure is due largely to the stacks being improperly constructed, the winds throwing them over. A large proportion of fodder is also trampled by stock and wasted.

IF your manure heap is low and you cannot manure all your land concentrate your efforts to a smaller area, or purchase fertilizers. Never attempt to make a small quantity of manure cover a large space. The free use of manure will save labor and loss from drought, as the plants will grow more rapidly at first, send their roots down deep, and get ahead of the weeds.

THERE is not enough harrowing done on most farms. The land is harrowed, as a rule, simply to break the lumps and level off the furrows, but the harrow is only passed over the land once or twice. The proper way to harrow a field is to keep the implement moving until the whole field is reduced to a condition as fine as that for a garden. But for the neglect in properly harrowing some fields the crops would grow better. The condition of the seed-bed largely influences the early growth of crops, and benefits the plants until maturity. If the harrow could work the ground as fine as is done by the rate it would be all the better. In harrowing a field the work should therefore be done thoroughly.

SMALL HOGS SELL HIGHEST.—The market requires hogs weighing not over 180 pounds, and it is cheaper to produce such a hog than a larger one, as the ratio of gain in proportion of food consumed is greater in a young animal than with one fully matured. Grain fed to young hogs gives a profit, but it is fed at a loss when the animals exceed 200 pounds in weight, and it is claimed that if the pig is sold at an early age the price of 5½ cents a pound, dressed weight, will give a profit. Sell the pig as soon as it reaches the weight of 180 pounds, and keep it no longer than the time when the ratio of gain keeps pace with the proportionate amount of food consumed. By selling at the age of 6 months two pigs can be raised where one is kept, and the single hog, to equal the two 6-months-old pigs in total weight, if kept twelve months, must weigh 360 pounds, the cost of which will be greater than to produce two pigs weighing 180 pounds each in the same period of time, while a higher price per pound will be obtained for the smaller pigs. The fertilizing value of the food consumed is estimated to be equal to nearly one-half the value of the pork.

THE FEEDING RATION.—As the most essential thing in the early stages is growth, that object should be kept in view only, no attempt to be made to fatten the pig. In fact, fat at the early stage is more detrimental than beneficial. The frame must be made upon which to place the meat, but the use of grain can be made profitable, as a certain proportion of the heat-producing elements are also esential. The food may be varied, consisting of skim-milk, vegetables, grass and grain, the pig being well supplied with food from which a supply of the elements for growth predominate. In other words, the pig must not be fed exclusively on grain, or food that will have a tendency to put him in a very fat condition. A fraction over one pound a day should be the gain in weight, the pig to be sold as soon as it reaches the weight of 180 pounds, or when about 6 months old.

That Tired Feeling

Has never been more prevalent or more prostrating than now. The winter has been mild and unhealthful, influenza epidemic and fevers have visited nearly all our homes, leaving about everybody in a weak, tired-out, languid condition. The usefulness of Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus made greater than ever, for it is absolutely unequalled as a building-up, strengthening medicine. If you have never taken Hood's Sarsaparilla try it and you will realize its recuperative powers.

That Tired Feeling

"My health was very poor last spring and seeing an advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla I thought I would try it. It has worked wonders for me as it has built my system up. I have taken four bottles and am on the fifth. I recommend it to my acquaintances." JOHN MATTHEWS, Oswego, N. Y.

"I was very much run down in health, had no strength and no inclination to do anything. I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and that tired feeling has left me, my appetite has returned, I am like a new man." CHAUNCEY LATHAM, North Columbus, Ohio.

The marked benefit which people in run down or weakened state of health derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla conclusively proves the claim that this medicine "makes the weak strong." It does not act like a stimulant, imparting fictitious strength from which there must follow a reaction of greater weakness than before, but possessing just those elements which the system needs and readily seizes. Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up in a perfectly natural way, all the weakened parts, acts upon the blood as a

That Tired Feeling

purifier and vitalizer, and assists to healthy action those important organs, the kidneys and liver.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has renewed my grip. I am 65 years of age and was all run down and discouraged. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and on looking myself over find that I am much better, in fact quite a chap. Of course the medicine will not discount my years, but it comes nearer to it than anything else." CHAS. B LONG, Shrewsbury, Mass.

N. B. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

OUR post of duty is never in more than one place at the same time. For the time being, we always belong in one place, and in one place only. If we recognize this truth, we shall never have reason to fear that we ought, perhaps, to be somewhere else than just where we are, when we are in a place where our present duty lies,—and we never have a right to be anywhere, even for a moment, where it is not our duty to be. There is no such a thing as a choice between duties; the choice is always between duty and its shirking. We ought always to be where we belong; and it would be wrong for us not to be there.

Window plants will sometimes be injured in cold weather if left near the window over night.

The Pride of His Class.

He was a bright, handsome boy of sixteen, sunny-tempered, brilliant and engaging, the delight of his parents, the joy of his home, and the pride of his class. But a shadow fell across his bright prospects. It began with a trifling cough; soon came premonitions of consumption, his strength failed, his cheeks grew hollow, and he seemed doomed to an early grave. Then a friend advised Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. He tried it and was saved. Health and strength returned, his cheerful voice rang out again across the school playground, his cheeks again grew rosy, his eyes bright. He is still "the pride of his class" and he graduates this year with highest honors.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh positively cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents, by druggists.

To feed apples to stock is as profitable and much more satisfactory, according to *Home and Farm*, than to sell them to be made into cider.

For Practitioners of Medicine Only.

For Catalague, address,
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New York City.

A topaz of considerable value was recently found in Popowagie canyon, in Fremount county, Wyoming.

Experience the Best School.

Twenty centuries of experience have proven that the good old St. Bernard Vegetable Pill of our fathers is the very best remedy known for promoting digestion, nutrition and excretion, purifying the blood, building up depressed vitality and counteracting the innumerable causes of the ills that flesh is heir to. A sample of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills will be sent *free* to all applicants. Address, St. Bernard, Box 2416, New York.

Silver shades wrought in fanciful designs are placed over tinted paper upon candles in imitation of lamp shades.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Prof. Herkomer, the English painter, is composing an opera. If he can get up one that will draw as well as he does he will gain new celebrity.

Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive cure for rheumatism. This medicine, by its purifying action, neutralizes the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of the disease, and also builds up and strengthens the whole body. Give it a trial.

Professional traders in Michigan report that fur-bearing animals are much more numerous there now than they have been for many a winter.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease received medals at the Centennial, North Carolina State Fair, Paris Exposition, American Institute, New York, and others.

Gloves are not worn quite as long as last winter, and glazed kid is now preferred to the peau-de-Suede gloves, especially for evening wear.

A soap that is soft is *full of water*, half or two-thirds its weight probably, thus you pay seven or eight cents per pound for water. Dobbins' Electric Soap is *all* soap and no adulteration, therefore the *cheapest* and *best*. Try *Dobbins'*.

Ladies who have fair, curly hair, should merely brush it lightly from the forehead and arrange it in loose coils in the nape of the neck.

A box safety matches free to smokers of "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

According to the "American Art Printer" there are 125,000 printers in the United States.

Afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Death advertises itself in many ways, and it generally performs what it advertises.

Watch for "Murray" Buggy adv. next week.

Give animals pure water daily.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY
Time, Pain, Trouble
and will CURE
CATARRH
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Ely's Cream Balm
Apply Balm into each nostril.
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ASTHMA CURED. FREE A trial package by mail to sufferers. Dr. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED A CANVASSER for this town and vicinity. Something sure to take. Write for full particulars to MRS. S. D. ARMBRUSTER, Philadelphia, Woman's Exchange, 19 S. 13th Street.

Get it for your Wife

THE HOME QUEEN is a delightful little Journal. It abounds with useful and interesting reading for Ladies. Complete Short Stories, Hints on Cooking, Humorous Sketches Housekeeping, Fashion, Fancy-work, Home-sewing, Talks with Mothers and Children, &c. Tells how to do things. Has a Knitting Circle and a Sociable Corner, where everybody tells what they know about everything. 5 cents for a sample copy, 10 cents for three month's trial. Wm. Butt, Jr. Publisher,
617 Market St. Phila.

BEEF-STEAK PIE.—A savory dish, and one that suits those fond of simple seasoning, is a beef-steak pie. Cut two pounds of the under side of the round into small cubes, cover with cold water and simmer gently until tender. Season with salt, and pepper, thicken the gravy slightly, and if not rich enough add a piece of butter. Put the meat and gravy in a deep baking dish, cover with a thick layer of white potato, boiled in salted water, mashed with the addition of a piece of butter and some milk, and then beaten to a cream. Beat an egg very light, pour over the potato, and bake until a rich brown. An onion sliced thin and stewed with the meat improves the flaver for some tastes. It is important in stewing or "boiling" meat or fowl to remember that gentle simmering at 180 degrees cooks the meat quite as thickly and in much more savory manner than furious boiling at 212 degrees.

BOILED FISH.—After the fish is cleaned, wash in cold water, wipe dry on a coarse towel and rub well with salt. If no fish kettle is handy have a cloth large enough to cover the fish, and sew up in it, lay carefully on bottom of a kettle, cover with boiling salt water, and simmer eight or ten minutes to every pound of fish, according to the size of the fish. Take up the moment it is done, drain, remove the cloth carefully, turn the fish out on a dish garnished with slices of lemon and parsley. Serve with sauce.

BROILED FISH.—Take any small fish, cut up as for frying; rub the bars of the gridiron with butter, lay the fish skin down, and broil slowly turn until done. Take up on a hot dish, pour over melted butter, sprinkle with pepper and salt.

THERE is nothing strictly immortal but immortality. Whatever hath no beginning may be confident of no end, which is peculiar of that necessary essence that cannot destroy itself, and the highest strain of omnipotency to be so powerfully constituted as not to suffer even from the power of itself; all others have a dependent being, and within the reach of destruction. But the sufficiency of Christian immortality frustrates all earthly glory, and the quality of either state after death makes a folly of posthumous memory. God, who can only destroy our souls, and hath assumed our resurrection, either of our bodies or names, hath directly promised no duration. But man is a noble animal, splendid in ashes and pompous in the grave, solemnizing nativities and deaths with equal luster, nor omitting ceremonies of bravery in the infancy of his nature.

AT all the experimental farms the pig has been made the subject, and many valuable facts have been brought to light. Prof. Cooke, has given the matter of feeding pigs his attention during the past year, claims that by a proper system of feeding, and selling at an early age, "two sets of pigs can be produced in twelve months," and that a larger profit can be realized than in attempting to make swine pay by growthem to heavy weights, and caring for them until they are a year and a half old.

FISH. ITS PREPARATION FOR THE TABLE.—It has become an almost universal custom to make fish a principal dish for the table during Lent. Even those who are not influenced by church teaching have fallen into the habit of supplying the table with fish, principally I imagine, because the market is well stocked, and the prices are moderate. Perhaps there is no food requiring more care in the preparation, and for the information of our readers, and as a help to young housekeepers, we select the following rules for choosing fish, and for cooking by frying, broiling and baking.

In selecting fish, be sure they are fresh. When fish are fresh and in season, the muscles are firm and the flesh white when cooked. Most varieties of fish are best in cold weather, though some are in season in spring and fall. As soon as possible after fish are caught, they should be scaled and cleaned. Fresh fish should not be soaked in water, and should be washed as quickly and in as little water as will answer the purpose. Fish should always be cooked thoroughly. For boiling fish, plunge in boiling water and allow five or eight minutes to every pound.

To fry, dip in egg, and roll in bread crumbs, or simply roll in sifted corn meal and fry in boiling lard. Fish should be served very hot as soon as cooked. Parsley, celery tops, lemon, cresses, walnuts and tomato catsup are all suitable accompaniments for fish.

In making sauces for fish, never use the water in which the fish was boiled. Egg sauce, fish sauce, dunn butter, Hollandaise sauce, Maitre d'Hote sauce, Tartone sauce, cream sauce and piquante sauce are all served with fish.

BAKED FISH.—Take a large fresh fish; after it is scaled, make an opening in the side and remove the insides, wash out well and dry. Make a dressing of one cup of stale bread crumbs, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one of chopped parsley, a half a teaspoonful of salt and a little black pepper; mix well and fill the body of the fish, and sew up. Grease the bottom of a baking pan, and lay the fish in it. Spread over with strips of salt pork or bits of butter, and dredge with salt, pepper and flour. Cover the bottom of the pan with boiling water, and set in a hot oven. Bake fifteen minutes to every pound of fish, and baste often. When done, lift the fish from the pan, lay carefully on a dish, garnish with parsley, sliced lemon, fried potato balls or fried oysters, and serve with sauce.

SOFT GINGERBREAD.—Who does not remember grandmother's soft gingerbread, with the glass of cold milk, that formed so many delectable lunches? Gingerbread is a deal better than cake for children, and if made in "patty pans," wins their favor at once. Dissolve in one-half cupful of molasses an even half teaspoonful of soda. Add one-half cupful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful of ginger, three tablespoonfuls of butter, one cupful sour milk, two and a quarter cups sifted flour, and a second half teaspoonful of soda, this time sifted in with the flour. This will make sixteen cakes, if baked in gem pans.

SYRUP of FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
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SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda.

There are emulsions and emulsions, and there is still much skimmed milk which masquerades as cream. Try as they will many manufacturers cannot so disguise their cod liver oil as to make it palatable to sensitive stomachs. Scott's Emulsion of PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL, combined with Hypophosphites is almost as palatable as milk. For this reason as well as for the fact of the stimulating qualities of the Hypophosphites, Physicians frequently prescribe it in cases of

CONSUMPTION,

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS and CHRONIC COUGH or SEVERE COLD.

All Druggists sell it, but be sure you get the genuine, as there are poor imitations.



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"MY WIFE IS A TERROR!"

said a mild-tempered man in our hearing. "She snaps and snarls and spanks her children, and finds fault continually. I can't bear it any longer." Don't be too severe on her, my friend; you little realize her sufferings. She has lost her former sweet disposition, and ill health is the cause of it all. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will make her well.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms, commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

It is the *only* medicine for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a **positive guarantee** from the manufacturers, to give satisfaction in *every case*, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded. See *guarantee* printed on bottle-wrapper and faithfully carried out for many years.

For an Illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women, 160 pages, (sent sealed in plain envelope,) enclose ten cents, in stamps, to WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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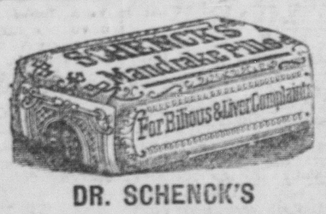
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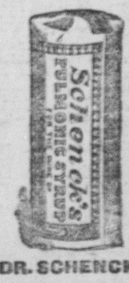
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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, MAR. 20

THE ROOF FELL IN.

Fifteen Men Dropped Into a Seething Mass of Flame.

SCENE OF HORROR IN INDIANAPOLIS

The Publishing House of the Bowen-Merrill Company Burned with Calamitous Consequences—Twenty-five Victims Recovered, of Whom Twelve Are Dead—Others Still Buried in the Debris—List of the Unfortunates.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 18.—Yesterday afternoon fire from a furnace in the basement of the large book publishing establishment of the Bowen-Merrill company reached some paper, and in an instant the flames were carried by the elevator shaft to the fourth story. The building, a fine stone and iron structure fronting on Washington street, was stored with books and stationary of all kinds. This large stock was consumed and the building wrecked.

At 5:30 o'clock this loss of more than $150,000 on building and stock was followed by the falling of the roof, which carried down more than twenty persons, including those who were working on the various floors. The fire at this hour had been driven to a corner between the ceiling of the fourth story and the corner.

Into the Seething Ruins.

Part of the fire companies were on the roof working their way down to the fire. The roof seemed sound and the walls substantial, but suddenly the walls yielded. A man threw up his arms and sank into the seething ruins below. Another man dropped and then the whole rear roof, with fifteen men on it, fell on the top floor where the fire was raging.

Four men were on the upper floor under the roof. These were crushed beneath the grinding timbers and all the men hurled through the falling floor beneath, which gave way beneath the weight of the mass. One of the firemen on the top of the adjoining building ran to the front of the building and shouted to those below: "For God's sake throw water in the upper windows. Twenty men are buried there."

A Scene of Horror.

Instantly ambulances were telephoned for and presently the crowd below moaned under the portentious developments. The scene on the heap of debris immediately after the collapse was pitiable and dreadful beyond the power of description. The limbs of men here and there were seen writhing, while the trunks to which they belonged were buried from sight. A ladder lay across three men and was weighted down by tons of brick and timber. Another poor fellow, who was beyond all pain, lay close beside his fellows, a shapeless and mangled mass. The ladder lay across the stomach of one man who was screaming with agony. Another man with a broken arm and twisted body lay next to him.

The Work of Rescue.

As fast as willing hands could hurl away the bricks they were removed, but the ladder was too firmly held to yield. The man with the broken arm was dragged free and carried away. Under him, mute but breathing, appeared the upturned face of a poor fellow not seen before. The mortar and dust were cleaned from his lips, but he was buried so deeply that no immediate help could come to him.

On all sides blackened and bleeding faces, distorted with agony or dreadful in death, urged the crowd who had scaled the heap to assist them to redouble their efforts. The debris had fallen so that it lay with a valley shaped surface and this made available space for work very small. There was no place to deposit the materials dug from the bottom of the valley except to throw them upon the side of the depression, from which they continually rolled down toward the center again.

Still the Horror Grows.

All the work of relief was thus carried on with great difficulty. One by one the men nearest the surface were extricated, but as the workers went down further they discovered new victims and the horror steadily grew. The forward part of the building still stood high and burning fiercely and threatened every moment to fall down and bury the brave rescuers, but they gave no heed to the peril. On either side the walls towered and seemed ready to fall, but there was no time to think of them.

At this hour twenty-five men have been taken from the ruins, twelve of whom were dead and the rest more or less injured. Others are known to be under the mass of debris, but have not yet been reached.

The following is as complete a list of the killed and wounded as it is possible to secure at this hour:

Killed.

George Glenn, George Faulkner, Andrew Cherry, Albert Hoffman, Ulysses Glazer, Richard Lowry, Thomas Black, Espy Stormer, John Burkhoulit, William Hinsley, all firemen.

Charles Jenkins, pipeman.

Samuel Neal, captain.

Wounded.

Anthony Voltz, pipeman. Lew Rafert, fireman. Thomas Barrett, fireman. A. C. Mercer, captain fire department. Samuel W. Neal, pipeman. Thomas A. Black, pipeman. Webb Robinson, pipeman. William P. Artee, pipeman; internally hurt, may die. Henry Woodruff, pipeman; badly hurt. Ebenezer Leech, pipeman; cut and bruised. Thomas T. Alentyre, foreman engine No. 2; fatally. William Leong, pipeman; slightly hurt. Charles Jenkins, pipeman; badly bruised. William Heinsley, pipeman; badly hurt. John Burkhart, pipeman; badly hurt about the head.

Dick Lowrie, pipeman, is still under the ruins, as is also Walter Jones, and it is supposed that both are dead.

The Bowen-Merrill company's loss is $125,000; insurance, $70,000. Loss on building $30,000. H. P. Wasson, dry goods, suffered a loss of $10,000 by smoke and water and Byram & Sullivan, dry goods, half that amount.

Heavy Damages for Libel.

BROOKLYN, March 18.—Ex-Assemblyman Daniel W. Talmage has obtained a verdict for $20,000 damages against The New York World for libel.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Annual Meeting of the Philadelphia Conference at Pottsville.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 17.—By the close vote of 101 to 92 the Methodist Episcopal conference defeated the movement to give the laity representation equal to that of the clergy. About one-third of the members of the conference did not vote on the question. Rev. Dr. Buoy presented a report on the proposed Methodist university at Washington. The report on the book concern was also presented and adopted.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 18.—The conference convened at the usual hour, Bishop Fitzgerald presiding. Devotional services were conducted by Rev. J. S. Lame. The resolutions of the West Philadelphia district convention requesting the conference to include in the statistical table in the minutes the amounts contributed for the home for aged and infirm, the orphanage and hospital were adopted. Rev. T. Murphy read a letter from I. H. Torrence, late secretary of the Bible society, who is infirm and blind.

Alexander D. Shields, E. D. Dixon, C. W. Dongley and C. R. Hartwing were made deacons of the second class. William Shoemeth was received on credentials from the Methodist Episcopal church south. Drs. Swindells, Paxson, McConnell, Hargis and Hinton were appointed to consider the question of the conference making provision for its own entertainment at the next session. The report of the conference trustees was read and the trustees re-elected.

Dr. Leonard, one of the missionary secretaries, addressed the conference in the interest of that society and Dr. Morrow, the corresponding secretary of the Bible society, presented his report, which was adopted, and also the report of the committee on Foreign Missionary society.

Dr. Paxson read a report of the committee on church extension stating that the work had progressed more satisfactory than at any period in the history of the church.

The Hospital Report.

The order of the day was the consideration of the hospital question. The treasurer's report was read by J. S. J. McConnell. During the year $19,519.78 had been contributed from various sources, including a balance of $7,385.95 from last year. There was now an unexpended balance in the treasury of $13,529.77.

Dr. McConnell also read the report of the trustees for the year. It showed a very satisfactory condition of affairs of the society, even exceeding the expectations of the board. It recommended the appointment of Rev. A. Rittenhouse as superintendent of the hospital in place of Dr. Swindells, who declines reappointment, desiring a pastorate.

He stated that the conference had now contributed through its various channels over $80,000 for the hospital fund. The trustees recommended the second day of May to be set apart in this district to be known as hospital day, and that special collections be made on that day for the hospital fund.

The South Penn Road.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—The sale of the South Pennsylvania railroad to George F. Baer, of Reading, has attracted considerable attention in railroad circles. Mr. Baer is a manager of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad and one of the attorneys for the company. The Reading directors in this city say they knew nothing about the purchase and that the railroad company is not interested. The prevailing impression was that the road was purchased by Mr. Baer in the interest of the Vanderbilts in order that they might have a clear title to it. The road is more than two-thirds completed, said Mr. Bagaley, and with a comparatively small amount of money can be finished. Thus far $5,408,000 has been spent upon it. The greatest expense was in tunneling the mountains. There were five large tunnels, aggregating nearly four miles in length, besides several smaller ones.

Allentown's New Station.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., March 18.—The Reading railroad's new passenger station was thrown open to the public yesterday. It is about one mile from the Reading's old East Penn junction depot and is situated right in the center of Allentown, with its entrance on Hamilton street. The structure is built of greystone and from an architectural point of view is the handsomest passenger station on the Reading's system. The interior of the building is finished in maple and the waiting rooms are by steam and lighted by electricity. Attached to the station is a restaurant which has been handsomely fitted up. The station will be used jointly by the Reading and Jersey Central roads.

A Family Jar Broke His Neck.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 17.—Henry Sutliff, a young married man residing at Plymouth, quarreled with his wife. Sutliff was employed as a fireman at one of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western boiler houses. He went to work as usual, but during the temporary absence of the several firemen, Sutliff tied a two inch rope around his neck, got a ladder and climbing up the girder of the boiler house, fastened the rope to it. He let himself fall twelve feet. His neck was broken.

A Barroom Brawl.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., March 18.—At the Riverside hotel, Milton, A. C. Lewis and a party of friends, it is charged, created a disturbance in the barroom, and Will Brady, the bartender, was badly wounded. Lewis, it is alleged, commenced in true cowboy style to empty his gun by shooting across the bar at Brady, one of the balls taking effect in his arm. Chief of Police Kyle arrested Lewis.

Cowboys of the High School.

BEDFORD, Pa., March 18.—There is great excitement here over the discovery of an organized band bearing the title of "The Cowboys of the High School," and composed of some ten or fifteen pupils of that institution. The object of this organization is to force the principal of the high school, J. K. Heikes, to resign, because he gave one of the members a very severe flogging.

Relief for Distressed Miners.

WILKESBARRE, March 18.—A largely attended public meeting was held here, in which all the church and benevolent institutions united to organize for the relief of the distressed miners. A central storehouse is to be established at once, to which all contributions are to be brought, from which the supplies will be distributed.

Sold Wife and Cow at Auction.

MILNESVILLE, Pa., March 17.—A Hungarian about to leave town sold his wife, cow and furniture at auction. The amount realized was $22.

THE RIVER FALLING.

The Raleigh Break Relieves the Levees. A Large Territory Submerged.

VICKSBURG, Miss., March 18.—The river has fallen four inches in forty-eight hours. It has fallen for twenty miles above and fifty miles below the Raleigh crevasse, which was 1,600 feet wide and is growing wider. The fairest portion of North Louisiana will be submerged. Stock is being removed by rail and steamboat and will be mostly saved. The damage to other property will be very heavy. Rumors of crevasses at Bolivar Landing and Willikens Bend are authoritatively denied. The Raleigh break relieves the levees for the time being.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—The condition of the river is reported as follows:

Baton Rouge—River fell ½ inch: weak places in levees are being strengthened.

St. Joseph, La.—River fell 3 inches. All levees intact.

Bayou Para—River stationary. Morgan sea levee all right, but the Scott levee reported in bad condition.

Greenville, Miss.—River has risen 1 inch here and down to Longwood; stationary at Maysville and falling below on account of Pecan Grove crevasse.

Natchez—River falling; there is a 5 foot bank above water on Black river and a 2 foot bank on Tensas.

Quay's Man Likely to Win.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Owing to the fact that Pennsylvania railroad has a generous number of fat places about the senate, there is understood to have been considerable opposition to Mr. Quay's plan to make his friend, Gen. Silas M. Bailey, of Uniontown, sergeant-at-arms of that body, to succeed Col. Canady, of North Carolina, whose removal seems to be settled on. The situation has become more favorable for Messrs. Quay and Bailey by the prospect that Mr. James R. Young, executive clerk of the senate, will resign to become president of the Bank of the Commonwealth, of Philadelphia. If this latter event takes place it will remove the chief cause of the opposition of Bailey's appointment, as Pennsylvania can hardly be refused as much patronage as it now possesses.

Cut in the Sugar Tariff.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Republican members of the ways and means committee have agreed to put raw sugars from sixteen Dutch standard down on the schedule at 35 per cent. ad valorem and refined sugar 40 per cent. above Dutch standard. This is equivalent to 50 per cent. reduction on many grades and more than 50 per cent. on other grades. The reduction will average a cut of 50 per cent. on the present rates and will reduce the revenue from $25,000,000 to $28,000,000. There is no bounty provision. This cut is more than two and a half times greater than that proposed by the Mills bill. The duty is to be collected upon the value and not upon specific rates as heretofore.

A Brotherhood Victory.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—The Players' League adherents here are jubilant. Judges Thayer and Arnold handed down their decision in the suit for an injunction brought by the Philadelphia National League club against William Hallman and others, and it is in favor of the defendants. This practically puts a stop to the baseball litigation in this city and foreshadows the result of similar suits brought in other places. The opinion is even more pronounced in favor of the players than the one delivered by Judge Morgan J. O'Brien in the New York supreme court denying a temporary injunction against John M. Ward.

Boomers Turning Backward.

GUTHRIE, I. T., March 17.—The president's proclamation ordering all settlers on the Cherokee strip to vacate is already having the desired effect. This together with the orders received by Gen. Merritt at Fort Leavenworth to use force if necessary to eject the boomers, has already caused considerable of an exodus from the forbidden territory. All day long the trains were loaded down with boomers leaving the strip. Many persons who flocked to the Cherokee strip under the impression that it was open to settlement have not the means to remove and will remain until the troops escort them out.

Troops After the Boomers.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 17.—Gen. Merritt has ordered six troops of cavalry to proceed to the Cherokee strip and oust the boomers there. Two troops of cavalry have been ordered from each of the towns of Oklahoma City, Fort Reno and Fort Supply to proceed at once to Guthrie. At that point the forces will be united under the senior captain, and a concentrated movement on the settlers will be made. Gen. Merritt has given instructions for the troops to give the settlers time to vacate before resorting to forcible measures.

Would Not Indict Murray.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 14.—Chalkley Leconey testified before the grand jury. It was supposed that Leconey and his lawyers meant to have an indictment found against Francis Lingo, the colored farm hand, as the murderer of Annie Leconey. It is now learned, however, that what they are after is the indictment of Detective Patrick Gallagher and Garrett Murray, who were the principal witnesses against Leconey, for perjury. The grand jury refused to find the indictment as Leconey wanted.

Ex-Senator Jones' Vagaries.

CHICAGO, March 18. — Ex-Senator Jones, of Florida, whose eccentricities furnished frequent sensations in Detroit two years ago, sends a letter from that city saying that Miss Palms is and has been for years his affianced wife. At the proper time he feels assured they will come together before the altar and there render their mutual vows as man and wife.

Life Imprisonment for Lynchers.

WHITEHALL, Wis., March 15.—Charles Johnson, Ole Sletto, Ole J. Hanson and Bertha Oleson were sentenced to life imprisonment and three days solitary confinement each year for the lynching of old man Hans Jacob Oleson in November last. The rest of the lynchers were let off with fines which aggregate $3,000.

A Thunder Clap Put Out Their Light.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—A number of laborers were at work on the levee, a few miles below this city, Thursday night when a thunder clap put out their lamps. The laborers fled and have not yet returned.

Kilrain Bound for Jail.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 15.—Jake Kilrain arrived here this morning from Hot Springs, Ark., en route to Mississippi, to serve a sentence for prize fighting in that state of two months of confinement in jail.

AN IMPURE PREFECT

Arrested in Rutledge, Pa., Charged with a Heinous Crime.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Harry W. King, prefect of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind was arrested yesterday charged with sodomy on a warrant sworn out by Mr. Thomas W. Barlow, a member of the state board of charities.

The arrest is the outcome of an investigation begun on Tuesday last by the board of managers of the institution of charges made against the management by one of the inspectors. The investigation has created intense interest by reason of the testimony offered by a number of the blind boy inmates.

King was taken from bed at the home of his father at Rutledge, Delaware county, and brought to the Central station here, where he was given a hearing. John W. Ganes, aged 17 years, a blind pupil told the story of a series of crimes extending over a period of three years or more, which had been committed not only with himself but with other boys in the school. Ganes was the only witness produced and at the conclusion of his testimony King, after declining to cross question, was locked up in default of $2,000 bail.

King denies emphatically the terrible charge and expresses the belief that it is the result of a conspiracy. He denounces the charge of misappropriation of funds, cruel treatment of the inmates and supplying with insufficient and poor food as being absolutely false. During the interview the prisoner broke down and wept bitterly. He, however, hopes to be able to clear himself. He will probably be indicted by the grand jury today and his trial will take place in a day or two.

King has been connected with the institution for nine years. Charges of mismanagement in the girls' department are yet to be investigated.

King Indicted.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18. — Prefect King, of the institution for the blind, was indicted by the grand jury and committed to Moyamensing prison to await trial.

Lehigh Valley's Plans.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 17.—The latest confirmation of the report that the Lehigh Valley railroad is to build its own line to Philadelphia is the transfer of one of the corps of the Schuylkill and Lehigh Valley road from Ringgold to Norristown. This corps will be engaged during the coming spring and summer in running the preliminary survey of a line from Norristown to Bethlehem. In case this route is adopted, it is the purpose of the Lehigh Valley to connect with the Schuylkill Valley road at Norristown or Conshohocken and gain access to Philadelphia over the tracks of the Pennsylvania road.

A Pedagogue's Predicament.

MEDIA, Pa., March 17.—There is a prospect of a lively fight in the borough between William Thompson and the school board over the chastisement of a son of the former by Professor Waters, the principal of the Media graded school. Ernest Thompson, the youth in question, alleges that without cause he was beaten with a riding whip. It is understood that the directors have intimated to Thompson that he will be accorded a fair hearing and the latter says that in the event of refusal of a proper redress he will appeal to the court. Young Thompson is a colored boy of respectable parentage.

Shooting Match at York.

YORK, Pa., March 16.—The York Gun club held their shooting tournament. There were marksmen here from Lancaster, Harrisburg, Christiana, Middletown, Wrightsville and other neighboring towns. The principal prize winners were Kruger, of Wrightsville; Fellis, of Christiana; Brock, Warden and Felsinger, of York; Shearer, of Carlisle. The weather was rather cold but there was a large number of persons in attendance. The shooting was fine.

The South Penn Sold.

MCCONNELLSBURG, Pa., March 17.—A number of gentlemen representing several railroad interests were in attendance at the sheriff's sale of the franchises of the apparently defunct South Penn railroad. Sheriff William H. Pittman knocked down the property to George F. Baer, of Reading, Pa., for the sum of $2,500. The suits were brought about by parties who claimed damages for right of way.

Assaulted by an Ex-Mayor.

PITTSBURG, March 17.—The grand jury found a bill charging ex-Mayor Liddell with aggravated assault and battery. Mrs. Honorah Clark was the prosecutor. Mrs. Clark, several months ago, visited the office of Spencer & Liddell's brewery to ask that no more beer be sold her husband and was thrown out, she claims, by Mr. Liddell, sustaining painful injuries.

Fatal Fire at Johnstown.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., March 15.—Fire broke out in a frame building at Bridge No. 6, on the Pennsylvania railroad, six miles east of here. The building was used as sleeping apartments for the laborers employed in rebuilding the viaduct at that point, which was destroyed by the flood. Two men, whose names are as yet unknown, were burned to death, and several others injured.

Released for Reparation.

LANCASTER, Pa., March 17.—Charles A. Scheffe, who was arrested at Dooner's hotel in Philadelphia, on the charge of altering forged checks on W. B. Haines, of Wilmington, and passing them on D. Giles Kendig, the tobacco buyer, of this city, was released from the Lancaster jail. It is said he will make good the checks and will not be prosecuted.

Tug-of-War at Swarthmore.

SWARTHMORE, Pa., March 17.—The tug-of-war team of the University of Pennsylvania fresmen came here with the expectation of having an easy pull over the Swarthmore freshmen. Like the Sophomore football team last fall, however, they were mistaken, and the college boys were the winners in two pulls.

Misappropriated His Father's Estate.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A. Diffendorfer, formerly of Lancaster, Pa., was arrested in Brooklyn, charged by his brother with having misappropriated $69,000 of his father's estate. Diffendorfer will be taken to Lancaster to answer the charge against him.

Ironmaster Eckman Dead.

LANCASTER, Pa., March 15.—Joseph Eckman, one of the best known ironmasters in the state and for nearly forty years manager of the Grubb furnace at Mt. Hope and Columbia, died here, aged 73 years.

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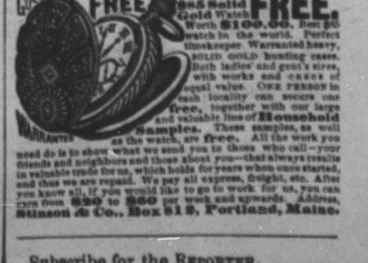
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WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 25 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
" "	Montandon	5 36 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 10 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
" "	Lock Haven	7 58 a m
" "	Renovo	8 55 a m
" arr at	Erie	4 05 p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
" "	Montandon	10 12 a m
" "	Williamsport	11 10 a m
" arr at	Lock Haven	12 10 p m

Sunday Train—News Express, runs also on Sunday.

NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	8 50 a m
" "	Harrisburg	12 15a m
" "	Montandon	2 03 a m
" arr at	Williamsport	3 05 p m
" "	Lock Haven	4 15 p m
" "	Renovo	5 15 p m
" "	Kane	9 10 p m

FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
" "	Montandon	5 54 p m
" "	Williamsport	7 10 p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
" arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m

WM'SPORT EXP leaves	Philadelphia	5 34 a m
" "	Harrisburg	7 30 a m
" "	Montandon	9 34 a m
" arrives at	Williamsport	10 30 a m

Sunday Train.—Williamtport Express runs also on Sunday.

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 00 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 15 a m
" "	Montandon	9 17 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia	3 15 p m

DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane	6 25 a m
" "	Renovo	10 20 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 20 p m
" "	Montandon	1 20 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 13 p m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50 p m

RENOVO AC'N leaves	Renovo	4 30 p m
" "	Lock Haven	5 35 p m
" "	Williamsport	6 40 p m
" "	Montandon	7 42 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	9 45 p m
" "	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs on Sunday from Lock Haven.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	3 00 p m
" "	Renovo	10 30 p m
" "	Lock Haven	11 25 p m
" "	Williamsport	12 25 a m
" "	Montandon	1 29 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 22 a m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

SOUTHERN EXP leaves	Williamsport	1 30 a m
" "	Montandon	2 30 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia	10 20 a m

Sunday Train—Southern Express east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, Renovo Accommodation East & Erie Mail East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

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Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
2 05	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 15	5 45
2 15	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	1 05	5 35
2 26		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26
2 32		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 43		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 58		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
3 08		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 44		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 55		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55
4 04		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45
4 13		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
4 21		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
4 28		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
4 35		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 43		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 48		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 52		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 57		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
5 06		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
5 10		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34
5 15		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

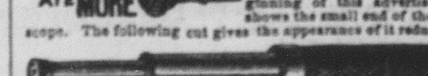
Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, 1.45p m. and 7.30 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 p m. 1.23 p m, 6.00 p m and 7 45 p m.

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BISMARCK RETIRES.

The Kaiser Accepts the Chancellor's Resignation.

THE STRIKING ENGLISH MINERS.

The Number Out Reduced to 150,000 by Concessions of the Masters—The Military Called Out at Liverpool. Work of the Labor Conference—Lisbon Again in Uproar.

LONDON, March 18.—The concessions granted to their employes by the smaller mine owners have had the effect to greatly weaken the position of those remaining out by reducing the aggregate number of strikers and consequently detracting from the enormous importance of the movement.

Nevertheless the estimates made by the employers themselves show that upwards of 150,000 men constitute the fighting force confronting them, and the fact that this formidable body is well supplied with funds and determined and able leaders is also taken into consideration as evidence that the struggle must end in a compromise or victory for the men after a bitter fight and perhaps bloodshed.

That this view is taken by the masters is abundantly shown by their willingness to send a committee to meet a committee of the men on Thursday, despite their refusal to agree to a compromise at the meeting of the owners yesterday.

The employment of non-union colliers in Lancashire is causing trouble that may spread to other localities. The miners are firm and the masters are equally so. As yet there has been no violence to speak of, but the bitter feeling is increasing and the police authorities fearing disorder have reinforced the constabulary wherever quarrels have arisen that promise to develop into active hostilities.

Both Bismarcks Resign.

BERLIN, March 18.—It is stated that both Prince Bismarck and Count Herbert Bismarck have resigned and that the emperor has accepted the resignation of the chancellor.

LONDON, March 18.—The Daily News' correspondent at Berlin telegraphs at midnight that all telegrams in regard to Prince Bismarck's resignation beyond the fact that there are rumors that he has resigned, are prohibited by the official censors, who have placed all dispatches under rigid scrutiny.

The Times, commenting on the report that Prince Bismarck has resigned, says that something must have occurred in connection with the labor conference to have caused his unexpected action.

The Standard's correspondent at Berlin says: The officials decline to forward my message.

The Labor Conference.

BERLIN, March 18.—The labor conference has appointed three committees on work. Of these, the committee on mines will be presided over by Dr. Hauchecorne, director of the Berlin Academy of Mines; the committee on Sunday labor by Bishop Kofp, with the Danish delegate Tietgen as vice president, and the committee on the labor of women and children by M. Jules Simon, with Herr Schnierer, the Hungarian delegate, as vice president. The emperor will receive the delegates at 5 o'clock this afternoon and after the reception will entertain them at a banquet in the picture gallery of the palace.

Lisbon Again Excited.

LISBON, March 18.—The action of Acting British Consul Buchanan in hoisting and saluting the British flag in the Shire district has created great excitement here. The government is in receipt of advices from Mozambique stating that Buchanan had with him a large force of natives well armed and officered by Europeans. The government has formally protested to England against Buchanan's act. The British legation here is strongly guarded to prevent an attack upon it by the excited populace. The cabinet is in session.

Riotous Liverpool Strikers.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—The striking dock laborers have become riotous. Thirty thousand of them marched through the streets in procession yesterday and assumed an attitude so threatening that the magistracy were compelled to invoke the aid of the military, which have been called out.

Forty-two Bodies Recovered.

LONDON, March 17.—Forty-two bodies have been recovered from the ill fated Morsa colliery in Wales. It is doubtful if the 100 odd remaining will ever be recovered, as fire has broken out afresh in the ruins.

Morton at Kissimme.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 15.—Vice President Morton and party yesterday visited Kissimme and the St. Cloud sugar mill.

THE MARKETS.

Prices on the Stock, Produce and Petroleum Exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—The market was strong. Pennsylvania advanced. Reading was strong and active. There was a good demand for the general mortgage 4s and preferred income bonds. Lehigh Valley and Lehigh Navigation were firm.

Following were the closing bids:

Lehigh Valley	51¾	Reading g. m. 4s.	83½
N. Pac. com	30⅝	Reading 1st pf. 5s.	66½
N. Pac. pf	72¾	Reading 2d pf. 5s.	47½
Pennsylvania	54¼	Reading 3d pf. 5s.	39⅝
Reading	20⅝	H. and B. T. com.	—
Lehigh Nav	51	H. and B. T. pf.	43¼
St. Paul	68⅝	W. N. Y. and P.	8¼

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 17.—State and western flour, strong, with a fair demand; low extras, $2.15@2.65; city mills, $4.30@4.50; city mills patents, $4.75@5.15.

Wheat—No. 2 red is fairly active, free sellers; ½@⅝c. lower and weak; April, 87⅛@87⅝c.; May, 87⅝@88 1-16c.; June, 86⅝@86⅞c.; July, 85¼@85½c.; August, 84¼@84½c.; September, 84⅜@84¾c.; December, 86 13-16@87¼c.

Barley—Slow; state, 45@56c.; western, 46@50c.; Canadian, 57@70c.

Corn—No. 2 is moderately active and firm; mixed western, 29@38⅜c.

Oats—Dull and firm; state, 28@35c.; western, 27@35c.

Beef—Dull; plate, $7.75@8.25; extra mess, $7@7.25.

Pork—Firm and quiet; new mess, $11.50@12.00; old mess, $10.25@10.75; extra prime, $9.50@10.

Lard—Quiet and steady; steam rendered, $6.50 bid.

Eggs—Quiet and unchanged; state and Pennsylvania, 14@14½c.; western, 14c.; southern, 13½@14c.

The Oil Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Oil opened at 91c. and closed at 88¼c.

PITTSBURG, March 17.—Active, irregular; market opened at 90¼c., advanced to 91½c.; but declined to 79¼c. at noon.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Summary of Proceedings in Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The house passed bills for the erection of public building at the following points: Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Chester, Pa.; Columbus, Ga.; Atkinson, Kan.; Alexandria, La.; Houlton, Me.; Lynn, Mass.; Lafayette, Ind.; Baton Rouge, La., and Fremont, Neb. Also for an increase in the limit of cost of the buildings at Newark, N. J.; Scranton, Pa.; Troy, N. Y.; Dallas, Tex., and Springfield, Mo. The measures involve an expenditure of $1,845,000.

After unimportant business the senate took up the resolutions of Mr. Hoar charging Mr. Call with altering and adding to a speech in The Record and a long debate ensued. No quorum voting the matter went over.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The house in committee of the whole considered the Oklahoma territory bill. It will be voted on at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The senate concurred in the house amendments to the resolution for the investigation of immigration matters, extending the investigation to the purchase of American industries by foreign capital, and to the use of Bedloe's Island, in New York harbor, as an immigration depot. The resolution to exclude from The Congressional Record the interpolations made by Mr. Call in the report of the discussion with Mr. Chandler was passed. Messrs. George and Hoar spoke in favor of the Blair bill. Thursday, March 20, was fixed upon for a vote on that measure.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The senate passed several public building bills for western cities. Mr. Blair made a short speech on his educational bill and Messrs. Eustis, Hoar, Butler and Sherman engaged in an extended discussion of reconstruction laws in the south.

The house passed several bills reported from the committee on Indian affairs. The Oklahoma territory bill was passed by a vote of 160 to 25. The bill contains provisions which in substance fix the boundaries of the new territory so as to include the Cherokee outlet, with a proviso that no lands to which the Indians occupy under treaty or law shall be included without their consent except for judicial purposes. They extend over the new territory the constitution and laws of the United States and the code of Nebraska without interference with the local Indian governments.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The senate passed several District of Columbia and western bills. Mr. Teller spoke in favor of the educational bill. Messrs. Cullom, Vest, Hale, and Jones, of Arkansas, spoke in eulogy of the late Representative Townshend, of Illinois.

In committee of the whole the house passed the bill authorizing the president to retire Gen. John C. Fremont with the rank of major general. Last evening's session was devoted to private pension bills.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, introduced in the house the federal election law. It provides that when 500 voters in any congressional district petition the judge of the district court to that effect the next congressional election shall be held under the provisions of the act. The bill provides for government ballots practically on the Australian system. Messrs. Mills, Breckenridge, O'Neill, Reyburn and others spoke in eulogy of the late Representative Kelley, of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Mr. Cockrell offered in open session some petitions from labor organizations protesting against the ratification of the extradition treaty with Russia. Mr. Ingalls, who was in the chair, held that they could not be received in open session. Mr. Cockrell took an appeal, and the senate reversed the decision of the chair. Mr. Daniel spoke in favor of the Blair bill. The urgent deficiency appropriation bill was taken up and a number of amendments agreed to.

The house passed the bill authorizing the superintendent of the census to enumerate the Chinese residents of the United States and give to each a descriptive certificate, which certificate shall hereafter be the sole evidence of the right of such person to remain in the country.

NEWS BREVITIES.

Jacob Fuller, 75 years of age, librarian of the Washington and Lee university, is dead.

The wages of the steamship firemen and seamen have been advanced 10 shillings a month at Liverpool, and all trouble, so far as this class of workmen is concerned, is over.

Ebenezer Sharp was run over and killed by a train at Port Morris N. J.

Judge McComus, who signed the death warrant of John Brown, died at Fort Scott, Kan., 74 years.

Private Dalzell is a candidate for congress in the gerrymandered Sixteenth Ohio district. It is ordinarily Democratic by 500 to 1,000.

The Saxton ballot reform bill passed the New York legislature.

The pope will appoint a metropolitan of Tokio and four suffragan bishops, the Japanese government consenting.

The Russian government will try to raise two English steamers sunk at Balaklava in the Crimean war. One of them is said to have on board a chest containing $200,000.

The pope has chosen a design for his tomb. It will be of white marble, with a figure of himself leaning on a sepulchral urn, and colossal statue of religion and justice on either side.

Ex-Sheriff Thomas Ford, a prominent Democratic politician of Wilmington, Del., is reported to be in a dying condition.

The Enamelled Holloware Association of the United States at its quarterly meeting in Baltimore decided to make no change in prices. Marietta, O., will be the next place of meeting, June 11.

T. S. Wainwright, known as "Leandre, the one-armed fiddler," died in the Baltimore city hospital, where he has been for the past six weeks, the cause of death being heart disease.

The directors of the New York Central declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent.

The commission and legislative committee appointed at Jackson, Miss., to investigate Treasurer Hemingway's accounts are making good progress. Figures at present show a deficit of $334,612.

The Johns Hopkins Glee club will take an extensive trip during the Easter vacation in connection with the Banjo club. Washington, Old Point Comfort, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, and Richmond will be visited.

Sir George O. Trevellyan's motion that the British parliament hold winter sessions hereafter was defeated in the house of commons by a close vote.

The New York Baseball club's application for an injunction against Buck Ewing to keep him from playing with any other club was argued by eminent counsel. Decision was reserved.

Isaac Sawtelle was committed without bail to await the action of the grand jury.

More cases of capricious punishment were shown in the McCalla inquiry.

George H. Stayner was released from Ludlow street jail, New York, in sums of $25,000 in the criminal and $5,000 in the civil suits. Ives could not raise the necessary bail and is still a prisoner.

In New York First Mate George T. Johns, of the ship Constance, was held without bail in the United States court on a charge of attempting to kill a seaman.

A demonstration against ex-Prime Minister Tisza was made at Buda-Pesth in the form of a public meeting at which Herr Helfy and others made addresses. The crowd was finally dispersed by the police.

Baron von Berlepsch, the Prussian minister of commerce, was made president of the labor conference at Berlin.

The autopsy revealed that Farmer Floyd, who was shot by a burglar at Westport, N.Y., lived five weeks with a broken neck and a fractured skull.

It is said that the American minister at Madrid, Mr. Palmer, will resign his office and run for governor of Michigan.

Mme. Tsai, wife of the Chinese minister, made her first appearance in public at a theatre party, and created a sensation in Washington society.

Three persons were killed and six injured by a landslide at Troy, N. Y.

The outlook in the Mississippi valley is rather more encouraging.

Centre Hall Mills.

All grades of Roller Flour constantly on hand, at wholesale to dealers and at retail

—o—

All grades of Chop.

—o—

Granulated Corn Meal of the finest grades.

—o—

Brn, fineandcaoarse.

—o—

COAL, always on hand, Hard, Soft and Woodland, all sizes.

—o—

TERMS, for Flour, Feed and Coal, *Strictly Cash.*

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All kinds of grain wanted aud cash paid for same.

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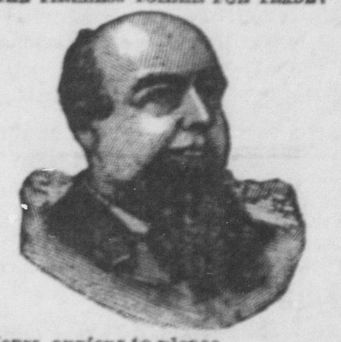
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Fall term opens September 12, 1888; Winter term, January 3, 1889, Spring term, April 4, 1889. For Catalogue and other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest., State College, Centre Co., Pa

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If our goods are not in the hands of some STOREKEEPER in your section, you can PROCURE THEM from the BEST KNOWN and largest MAIL-ORDER Wholesale CLOTHING HOUSE in the world, at prices that will MAKE YOUR eyes snap and KEEP YOU guessing how we can afford TO DO IT. If your DEALER does not keep our goods, send to us and we WILL furnish you a Suit or Overcoat, express or mail paid, on receipt of price. We will win and hold your patronage if you try us with an order! We have built up this immense business by our PAINSTAKING methods, and by doing by others as we would be done by.

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In ordering Suits or Overcoats observe strictly following rules for measurement: Breast measure, over vest, close up under arms. Waist measure, over pants. Inside leg measure, from crotch to heel.

References—First National Bank of Chicago, capital $3,000,000; Continental National Bank of Chicago, capital $2,000,000.

ED. L. HUNTLEY & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Clothing for Men, Boys and Children, 122 and 124 Market St., Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 667.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Centre County, Pa

CENTRE HALL, PA., January 13, 1890.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter, the Thirty-Second Annual Statement of the transactions of the Company is hereby presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable, being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 22,734 71
Cash premiums		1,140 62
Tax No. 17, less per cent. for collection		2,825 37
Cash in Treasury		587 72
Making the total available assets of the past year		27,288 42

EXPENSES.

Compensation of Directors	$ 156 40	
Salary of Secretary	125 00	
Treasurer's salary	50 00	
Extra services of Sec'y	9 36	
Printing, office rent, postage and stationery	106 46	
Election board	5 00	
State Ins. Report	5 00	
Jos. Bitner loss furniture	30 67	
Dale & Co. loss on goods	13 40	
F. Kurtz, loss on house	344 00	
R. E. Bartholomew, damage to house and contents	75 00	
John A. Slack, barn and contents	1362 78	
Kate and Maggie Alexander on premium note	158 50	
Do Interest same	6 76	
Phobe Grenoble loss furniture	316 00	
Do Interest	3 20	
W. F. Reynolds, loss house	880 00	
Do Interest	12 50	
Total assets and funds of the company the past year less expenses		22,548 39
To which add notes of 1885, '6, '7 and '8		82,852 98
Amounting to		106,431 37
Minus cancelations and exonerations		3,586 13
Leaving the available assets in force this day		102,845 24
Insurances taken the past year	263,570 61	
To which add insurances of '85, '6, '7, and '8	947,937 31—	1,211,507 92
Minus cancelations		40,373 00
Making risks and insurances this day		1,171,134 92

LIABILITIES.

Frances L. Weaver	54 56	
C. W. Hosterman	84 00	
J. A. Slack	87 62	
W. F. Reynolds	120 00	
Phoebe Grenoble	48 00	
Borrowed money	1250 00	
Total amount of liabilities		1,538 18
Amount outstanding		1,633 22

At a meeting held the same day the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year: S. J Herring, Samuel Gramley, Daniel Brumgard, Samuel Slack, Wm. McFarlane, J. B. Fisher, Jacob Bottorf, H. C. Campbell, J. G. Bartley, H. E. Duck, Fred Kurtz, J. H. Musser.

Whereupon the Board organized by electing the following officers:

President, Fred Kurtz.
Vice President, S. J. Herring.
Treasurer, Wm. Wolf.
Secretary, D. F. Luse.

Attest:

D. F. LUSE, Secretary.
FRED KURTZ, President.

Bargains! :-: New Goods!

We are now prepared to have the public call at our store and inspect our new line of goods. They were selected with the greatest care and embrace an endless variety of new designs and patterns worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Our line of Fancy Plads, Tricots, Fall Prints, and All-Wool Suiting, are fine, and will please our ear y customers, and are selling rapidly. Woolen Blankets, Haps, Quilts, and many other goods.

SPECIAL BARGAINS !----O----SPECIAL BARGAINS

Come and see the special bargains we are offering in Cashmeres; prices lower than ever. Our stock of Ready-Made Clothing, Overcoats, Gossamers, Gum Coats, is complete and will speak for themselves. Comeand see the new goods at

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CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

Listen.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

Whoever you are as you read this,
Whatever your trouble or grief,
I want you to know and to heed this;
The day draweth near with relief,

No sorrow, no woe is unending,
Though heaven seems voiceless and dumb,
So sure as your cry is ascending,
So surely an answer will come.

Whatever temptation is near you,
Whose eyes on this simple verse fall:
Remember good angels will hear you,
And help you to stand, if you call.

Though stunned with despair I beseech you,
Whatever your losses, your need,
Believe, when these printed words reach you,
Believe you were born to succeed.

You are stronger, I tell you, this minute,
Than any unfortunate fate!
And the coveted prize—you can win it;
While life lasts 'tis never too late!

MADCAP MABEL HAND.

'Mabel Hand again?' grasped Mrs. Murfree. 'What has she been doing?'

Mrs. Murfree was the principal of Murfree Lodge, a fashionable institution for the education of girls and young ladies. Miss Pecue, the prim, white eyelashed little woman in the neutral gray gown and nunlike collar and cuffs who stood beside her chief was the vice-principal of the same. Mable Hand represented the black sheep of the establishment—a pretty girl of seventeen, with velvet-black eyes, cheeks like Delaware peaches, and the reddest and ripest of mischief-curved lips.

'I'm awful sorry, Mrs. Murfree,' burst in Mabel, clasping her hands in penitential fashion, 'but—'

'Silence, if you please, Mabel Hand!' interrupted Mrs. Murfree, dashing severe lightning from her red-brown eyes. 'Miss Pecue is still speaking.'

'I think,' mincingly muttered Miss Pecue, 'that Miss Hand's conduct has been a degree worse than usual during your late absence.'

The red-brown eyes nearly closed, the lips compressed.

"As now?' questioned Mrs. Murfree.

'Her first offense was treating the whole Primary Department to unripe peaches and condensed cream,' said Miss Pecue, 'in consequence of which we had to send for Dr. Dale in the middle—of—the—night! Four little girls doubled up like jacknives and three complaining!'

'Yes,' dolefully admitted Mabel Hand, 'I spent my quarter's pocket money on a basket of Jersey peaches, I'm afraid they weren't quite ripe, but the little darlings did beg so—'

'Will you be silent, Mabel?' sternly spoke the first lady in command.

'Next,' went on Miss Pecue, 'she actually went to a circus—a common circus—alone—by herself—and returned late at night, and danced the clown's clog dance in her bedroom to show Lousie Delford and Miss Macomber how it was done! I myself surprised her in the act. I co'd scarcely credit my own eyes!'

'Such fun!' murmured Mabel, and then catching the vengeful fire of Mrs. Murfree's glance, she subsided into silence.

'May I inquire,' grimly spoke Mrs. Murfree, 'if there is anything more?'

"I regret to say,' Miss Pecue answered, 'that the worst offense still remains to be told. Clara Healy's cousin from New York came to see her. Unfortunately I chanced to be in the village, filling Dr. Dale's prescription at the drug store, and in Miss Healy's absence Mabel Hand took it upon her to personate that young lady's identity?'

'It was only for a lark!' burst out Mabel. 'He had never seen Clara, you know. And—'

'A peculiar sort of lark!' said Miss Pecue. 'Kissing strange young men, and calling them 'Jack!'

'He said I was to call him Jack,' pleaded Mabel. 'I didn't know any other name to call him. And he was so handsome and jolly; and he said he wouldn't have believed he had such a pretty cousin if he hadn't seen her for himself—and of course I wouldn't have let him kiss me if I hadn't been his cousin! Cousins are the same as brothers and sisters, as everybody knows. He'll never know what it was."

'Mabel Hand,' said Mrs. Murfree, severely, 'this caps the climax! I can consent to keep you no longer under the roof of Murfree Lodge. The example would be too demoralizing.'

'Well, I don't care!' jubilantly uttered Mabel. 'I've long thought it was time for me to leave school. I shall be eighteen in ten months. Some girls are married at eighteen, and—'

'Pardon me, but here's a letter from your uncle,' as Joe, the boy of all work, appeared with a Japanese tray of letters, papers and postal cards.

'To me?'

'No: to me.'

Mrs. deliberately opened it, taking a sort of malicious delight in the girl's delirium of curiosity.

'What does he say? Oh please do tell me what he says!' cried the young girl, wringing her hands in an ecstacy of impatience.

'He says,' slowly uttered the principal, 'that he is—married!'

'Married?' repeated the poor girl in a sort of shriek. 'Uncle Hand married?'

'To a wealthy Cincinnati widow, who objects to making a home for any of her husband's relations.'

'Hateful thing!' gasped the girl.

'So that he thinks you had better try to earn your own living hereafter as he has fitted you for it by an expensive education. He encloses the address of a New York lawyer who is a family friend, and can perhaps help you to a situation, if the Mrs. knows of none,'

Mabel breathed quickly. She turned pink and white, like a startled daisy, as she looked appealingly and the lady answered the unspoken question with cruel promptness.

'No,' said she, coldly, 'I do not know of any situation to which I think you elligible.'

Poor girl! The peach-bloom cheeks were pale enough; the eyes were full of tears! Up to this time of life has been a mere holiday to her—a season of sunshine and rejoicing. Now, the sudden shadows had descended and all was sober, stern reality.

Her uncle had it was true, given her an expensive education. The question now was what to do with it.

She was sorry now that she had teased and taunted Miss Pecue and the under-governess. No one of them was willing to stand by her friend in this emergency. She had before her the problem of earning her own living, and she did not know how to solve it.

'I must go to the family lawyer,' she thought, sadly, as she packed away her books and gowns and inexpensive little trinkets with many tears and sighs. 'He will tell me what to do! At least I suppose he will.'

Everybody at Lodge except the principal herself were sorry to part with the unfortunate girl. The little girls in the Primary Department shed rivers of tears; the elder ones cut locks of their hair, worked book marks, and embroidered art scarfs for keepsakes, and the young girl went away amid lamentations. And her heart within her—poor little girl! was cold and heavy as a stone. Her uncle had cast her off with polite frigidity. Both women had washed their hands of her; and now how on earth was she to earn her daily bread?

Her frightened little pulses stood still as she clinched the elegant marble stairway in the Astyanax Building, on Wall street, in which was located the law office of Reginald Carstone, the gentleman who was the family lawyer of her uncle's fine new wife.

'If he's a nice fatherly old gentleman, I shan't be afraid of him,' thought the girl. But if he's cross and stern, I know I shall burst out crying!'

A dapper clerk answered her timid knock. Mr. Carstone was in. He was disengaged. He would see her—and following her card the girl was ushered into an elegant private office.

'Cousin Jack!' she exclaimed, turning very red.

'Why, it's Clara!' said the very gentleman whom she had received so cordially at Murfree Lodge.

Poor girl—her merry mischiefs had turned into a whip of scorpions to lash her now. With burning blushes she stammered out the explanation she could make:

'I'm very sorry,' she said, 'I only did it for a joke! I see now how very foolish and unladylike it was.'

'But, Miss Hand,' said Carstone, glancing at the card which he still held in his hand, 'you are too severe upon yourself. It was neither foolish nor unladylike. I assure you I enjoyed it immensely!'

'I'll never do such a thing again,' murmered the girl, with downcast eyes. 'I never would have come here if I had known you were here! I should have been ashamed.'

'Then,' said Lawyer Carstone, 'I am glad you didn't know. Sit down Cousin Clara—I mean Miss Hand—pray tell me in what I can be of use?'

'I want to earn my own living, abruptly answered the girl——and then came the history of her uncle's second marriage and her own consequent isolation.

Carstone pondered long upon the vexed question, and finally decided to recommend her as a companion to an old lady client up the Hudson.

'Until we can find something better,' said he cheerfully—and Mabel's heart gave an elastic upward bound.

It is a part of the blessedness of youth that so small a grain of hope will suffice to elate it.

The old lady was cheerful and chatty, and liked a pretty companion. Lawyer Carstone came up each week to keep her posted as to bank stock, railway shares, and other investments, and Mabel behaved so prettily that Miss Pecue and Mrs. Murfree would barely have recognized the 'Miss Madcap' of the boarding-school days.

She said to herself, 'I must try to vindicate Mr. Carstone's confidence in me!'

In the early autumn there came a second letter from Uncle Hand. The widow and he had been afflicted with incompatability of temper, and had agreed in different climates. The widow was going to Lake Como, Uncle Hand, remaining in Cincinnati, wanted Mabel to come hither and preside over his home.

What had I better do? She questioned the family lawyer that evening when he arrived.

'Do you want to go?' Lawyer Carstone asked.

'N——no,' faltered the girl.

'Are you happy there?'

'Yes,' she answered. 'Oh, so happy!'

Lawyer Carstone took her hand tenderly into his.

'Mabel,' said he, 'would you be any happier with a home of your own? a husband of you own?' Because, my dearest love, they are all at your feet!'

Cousin Clara was the bridesmaid. Mrs. Coddington had to advertise for a new companion—and Uncle Hand is still gnashing his teeth over the 'ingratitude' of his young relation. Mrs. Murfree putting on her eye glasses to read the wedding cards, observed:

'Well, I never expected Mabel Hand would turn out so well!'

ABOUT WASTE OF TIME.

Conflicting Views Concerning a Decidedly Interesting Question.

There are many different and more or less conflicting views as to what constitutes a waste of time. Severe people consider every moment wasted that is not devoted to productive work or necessary sleep and rest. They would make a man a mere machine, to be fed to maintain his energies, to be allowed a limited number of hours to prevent wearing out, but would have him devote all his other hours to work of some kind. Other people, a little broader in veins, recognize the need of intellectual culture and would permit a certain amount of time to be given to reading and study without counting it a waste. The liberals recognize another of humanity, and allow some hours for recreation and amusement. But there may be waste of time under any of these limitations, and they may be to some extent violated without waste. Time is wasted that does not produce benefit of some kind to the individual, but the kinds of benefit to which he is susceptible are so many and the needs of different men so various that there is an almost infinite variety of ways in which time may be usefully employed. The test as to whether time is being wasted must, therefore, be applied to individual cases, and the only question is whether it is being beneficially employed. That time devoted to recreation or amusement is not wasted, is expressed in the old proverb: "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." A cheerful disposition is such an important factor in energetic work that to deprive a man of the enjoyments of life is to curtail his working power. If, however, a due proportion is not maintained between work and play there is waste of time in the opposite direction. Too much amusement promotes a distaste for work. The hours devoted to reading and study are beneficially employed, not wasted, when the line of study is such as to promote the welfare of the individual, but time may be wasted in reading that which is of no benefit or that which distracts one's thoughts from necessary occupations. Time may even be wasted in productive work if it should be of a kind that degrades or that is less beneficial than other available kinds of work. But by far the greater waste of time comes from want of method. It is constant, hour by hour, and, like the constant dropping of water on a stone, produces an effect apparently out of all proportion to the cause. Every one has noticed that in a well-ordered household or shop every tool has its place and work proceeds systematically. One thing is no sooner done than another is ready at hand, and the tools are always in order and ready to be taken up. On the other hane, in a disorderly household or shop, workind without method, there are frequent interruptions or delays, while the question is being considered what to do next, or while search is being made for tools that when found have to be put in order before the main work can be begun. A few minutes out of an hour may be wasted in such delays, but in the aggregate they amount to a total that shows this to be one of the most common and almost unnoted sources of waste of time. In large establishments, employing thousands of men, the employer has to look after the possible waste of time by as many individuals as he employs, and his prosperity or failure may turn upon this simply question of a waste of time. In such a case the loss by the individual is so greatly multiplied that in a single day it may amount to enough to offset the profits of a close business. This is the reason for the attention given in manufacturing establishments to methods of doing work and for the strict rules governing the admission and departure of working-men. To the individual it sometimes seems unnecessary to close the doors at seven o'clock and compel a man who is one minute late to lose a quarter of a day, but a little calculation shows the necessity for such a rule. It is not only the individual who would lose time if such rules did not exist. The whole establishment would be demoralized if they were not established and enforced, thousands of dollars' worth of machinery would lie idle, along with the workmen, and it would become impossible to keep the work moving from department to department so as to avoid further waste of time. In a workshop employing 3,000 men five minutes' wasted time by each man in a day would mean the loss of the labor of twenty-five men for a day of ten hours, besides the incidental losses due to idle machinery and the difficulty of keeping the whole establishment constantly employed if there should be uncertainty as to the output from any department. The extreme case of a large establishment only serves to point out what takes place on a smaller scale in smaller factories and workshops where there is lack of method or disregard of rules as to the hours of labor. The particular ways in which time should be employed (always assuming that they are not positively harmful) are really of less importance than that there should be method in the use of time and avoidance of the smaller items of waste that result from carelessness in preparation, thoughtlessness and a neglect of system.

Dog and Sheep.

The dog and sheep question is again being discussed by some of our State exchanges. It has been discussed ever since Noah came forth from the ark and the dog is still on top. The dog has more rights than the sheep; he is the pet of the household, and when he wants fresh mutton has a right to go out and forage for it. And he is not compelled by law or by custom to get his mutton from any particular flock. He may take it from his master's flock or some other flock, and he may take Southdown mutton or Merino, or common scrubs, just as his dogship elects. He is not easily detected, for the reason that his appetite for mutton is always better after night than it is in daylight. He prefers to dine on fresh, succulent mutton by the light of the moon or when the stars twinkle in the heavens above him. It's more romantic he fancies. The newspapers will hardly succeed in curtailing his rights, nor will the farmers. They must yield. They can raise as many dogs as they choose, but if they raise sheep at all it must be for the accommodation of the dogs.

Women Cannot Be Trusted.

"Do women make good detectives?" Inspector Byrnes' face was a study "No," said he, with utter contempt, "They can't be trusted."

"O, fie!"

"Listen! A good, pure, modest woman would never dream of talking up such a calling. Do you think that an honest woman is going about prying into people's private affairs and spying upon individuals? Never! You must look to the other class if you want female detective work, and that class cannot be trusted. You've got to take some old dame that has been married two or three times, or a woman who has one or more lovers. She will not only tell all she knows of the case upon which she is at work, but, to create a profound impression upon the minds of her admirers of her cleverness, she will draw upon her imagination. This may seem hard on the women, but it's nevertheless true! When it has been necessary for me to employ female detectives I have never let them into the merits of the case."

Jewel Superstitions.

Garnet preserves health and joy.

Emerald promotes friendship and constancy of mind.

All precious stones are said to be purified by a bath in honey.

Agate quenches thirst, and if held in the mouth allays fever.

Amethyst banishes the desire for drink and promotes chastity.

Diamond produces somnambulism and promotes spiritual ecstasy.

Opal is fatal to love and sows discord between the giver and receiver.

Moonshine has the virtue of making trees fruitful and of curing epilesy.

Sapphire produces somnambulism and impels the wearer to all good works.

Topaz is favorable to hemorrages, imparts strength and promotes digestion.

Coral is a talisman against enchantments, thunder, witchcraft and other perils of flood and field.

Loadstone produces somnambulism, is dedicated to Mercury, and in metallurgy stands for quick silver.

Cat's eye is considered by the Cingalese as a charm against witchcraft, and to be abode of some genii.

The Longevity of Birds.—The swan is the longest lived bird, and it is asserted that it has reached the age of three hundred years. Knauer, in his work entitled "Naturhistoriker," states that he has seen a falcon that was 162 years old. The following examples are cited as to the longevity of the eagle and vulture: A sea eagle captured in 1715, and already several years of age, died 104 years afterward, in 1819; a white-headed vulture, captured in 1706, died in 1826 in one of the aviaries of Schoenbrunn castle, near Vienna, where it had passed 118 years in captivity.

Parroquets and ravens reach an age of over one hundred years. The life of sea and marsh birds sometimes equals that of several human generations. Like many other birds, magpies live to be very old in a state of freedom, but do not reach over 20 or 25 years in captivity. The domestic cock lives from 15 to 20 years, and the pigeon about 10. The nightingale lives but 10 years in captivity, and the blackbird 15. Canary birds reach an age of from 12 to 15 years in the cage, but those flying at liberty in their native islands reach a much more advanced age.

Practice and theory must go together. Theory without practice to test it, to verify it, to correct it, is idle speculation; but practice without theory to animate it is mere mechanism. In every art and business theory is the soul and practice of the body. The soul, without the body in which to dwell, is, indeed, only a ghost, but the body without the soul is only a corpse.

THE GREYHOUND.

A Southern California Method of Hunting the Jack-Rabbit of the West.

The greyhound is becoming a popular dog in America, and coursing clubs are being formed throughout the country, dogs being imported at great expense. In certain regions of California the hare exists in myriads, and the ranchers keep the greyhounds to run them off, so it is natural that Californians should believe that they have some of the fastest dogs in the country. How fast can they run? A good greyhound has been known to run four miles in twelve minutes. "Silk" has caught a hare within one hundred and fifty feet of the start, and as for "Mouse," now fat and heavy, I have run the fastest horse I could fine against her, and she was always just ahead, looking back as if to say, "Why don't you come?" The pace of the dogs is illustrated by the fact that two of them when running in a vineyard came into collision; light and slender as the animals were, one dog's neck was broken and the other hound was seriously injured.

Coursing is by no means a new sport. Not only is it an old English custom, but even in the ancient carvings of Thebes we find the greyhound. Among the ancients, chasing the hare with these dogs was considered a noble sport, for the greyhound has an aristocratic mien, and is the type of refinement and culture among dogs. True coursing differs materially from the methods of the hunt described, and often degenerates into a sport carried on simply for gain. It was first organized as a sport by Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, in the time of Elizabeth, and the old rules are to some extent followed in England to-day. In these, the various efforts of the dogs in turning the hare count, and numbers of dogs contest, one with another, to a finish. In America, coursing clubs rarely, if ever, run the dogs in narrow inclosures, as it is thought unsportsmanlike not to give the hare every advantage. Certainly, such is the spirit of the sport in Southern California.

The hare runs as fast as the dogs, but as he lacks their endurance he takes them up slopes and over rough country, displaying great cunning. One hare, which I have chased a number of times, invariably ran in a wide circle, finally leading the dogs among the rocks, and escaping in a thick grove. This little animal is indebted to me for much exercise, and I have no doubt he enjoyed the running. The hare being smaller and lighter can turn more quickly, and the best dog is the one that can most adroitly meet these quick changes of direction. The pack is rushing along when the hare suddenly turns at a right angle; poor dogs overrun and take a wide turn and, before they can recover, the hare is far away. Still, a good dog will lose but little. Once my dog had almost caught a hare, when the cunning animal darted to a tree and began to run around it in a circle, while I stopped and looked on. Mouse could not make the turns so quickly, and apparently soon became dizzy, for, as the hare ran off, she came to me very much embarrassed at my laughter. Another time I saw a Jack turn suddenly, dodge Mouse's snap at him, and dart between her legs and away.

The greyhound, running by sight alone, shows remarkable sagacity in following the game, leaping into the air, as we have seen, looking sharply about, and using its intelligence in a marvelous way. When a hare is caught, he is killed instantly and tossed into the air, the other dogs recognizing the winner's rights and rarely making an attempt to touch the game after the death.

Besides being shapely and beautiful, the greyhound has both courage and affection. It will run down a deer or wolf as quickly as a hare, and is ferocious in its anger with a large foe. My dogs are remarkably affectionate and intelligent, extremely sensitive to kindness or rebuke. The moment the house is opened in the morning, Mouse, if not forbidden, rushes up-stairs, pushes open my door, and greets me as if we had been separated for months. Then she will dart into my dressing-room and reappear with a shoe, or a leggin, if she can find it, and present it to me, wagging her tail and saying plainly, "Come, it's time to be up; a fine day for a run!"

The death of the hare is not considered an important feature, the pleasure being derived from watching the movements of the dogs, their magnificent bursts of speed, the turns and stops, their strategy in a hundred ways, and especially from the enjoyment of riding over the finest winter country in the world.—C. F. HOLDER, IN *St. Nicholas.*

Survivors of Napoleon's Army.

Napoleon's great army has dwindled down to a very small band of veterans. It has been ascertained that there are now only 112 men who wear the medals of St. Helena, and whose names appear on the pension list of the Legion of Honor for 1890. In 1883 there were 1,428 of these veterans still living. The next year there were 500 less, and in 1887 there were only 224.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

The more we give to others, the more are we increased.

The heart of the giver maketh the gift dear and precious.

Knowledge of our duties is the most useful part of philosophy.

Marriage must be a relation either of sympathy or of conquest.

To have what we want is riches, but to be able to do without it is power.

Well-arranged time is the sure mark of well-arranged mind.

Fine manners are like personal beauty—a letter of credit everywhere.

"Tis best not to dispute where there is no probability of convincing.

A brain might as well be stuffed with sawdust as with unused knowledge.

Drinking water neither makes a man sick, nor in debt, nor his wife a widow.

The wise prophet always dies before it is time for his predictions to come true.

We salute more willingly an acquaintance in a carriage than a friend on foot.

A whim is a fly that buzzes in the empty chambers of an exhausted brain.

True valor lies in the middle, between the extremes of cowardice and rashness.

"Business before pleasure." The pleasure comes from having done your business.

It is harder to sit still and fight flies than it is to get up and escape from them.

There is nothing in life so earnestly to be sought for as character and probity.

There are those who never reason on what they should do, but on what they have done.

A house is no more home unless it contains food and fire for the mind as well as for the body.

The happiness of love is in action; its test is what one is willing to do for others.

It is good for a man to love his enemies, if he can do so without injuring his friends.

Hope is like the sun, which, as we journey toward it, casts the shadow of our burden behind us.

Riches without charity are nothing worth; they are blessings to him only who makes them a blessing to others.

Intellect has been called the starlight of the brain, Religion is the starlight of the soul.

Better be despised for to anxious apprehension than ruined by too confident a security.

The poorest education that teaches self-control is better than the best that neglects it.

Knowledge is like money—the more it is circulated the more people get the benefit of it.

Time, with all its celerity, moves slowly on to those whose whole employment is to watch its flight.

A topaz of considerable value was recently found in Popowagie canyon, in Fremount county, Wyoming.

Silver shades wrought in fanciful designs are placed over tinted paper upon candles in imitation of lamp shades.

Can man or woman choose duties? No more than they can choose their birthplace, or their father or mother.

Every moment of time may be made to bear the burden of something which is eternal.

A good motto for these days is that which Cromwell gave his Ironsides: "Trust God, and keep your powder dry."

Education that don't teach a man how to think is like knowing the multiplication table forward but not backwards.

Who is wise? He that learns from everyone. Who is powerful? He that governs his passions. Who is rich? He that is content.

An egotist will always speak of himself either in praise or in censure; but a modest man even shuns making himself the subject of his conversation.

An ant is said to live only one summer. Perhaps this is the reason that old Solomon advised the sluggard to interview this interesting insect.

To marry for money, beauty, home or selfishness, is debasing. Character is of far more consequence than any of these.

The more weakness, the more falsehood; strength goes straight. Every cannon ball that has in it hollows and holes goes crooked.

Our guides, we pretend, must be sinless—as if those were not often the best teachers who only yesterday got corrected for their mistakes.

Prof. Herkomer, the English painter, is composing an opera. If he can get up one that will draw as well as he does he will gain new celebrity.

Professional traders in Michigan report that fur-bearing animals are much more numerous there now than they have been for many a winter.

Our desires always increase with our possession. The knowledge that something remains yet unenjoyed impairs our enjoyment of the good before us.

Women never truly command till they give their promise to obey, and they are never in more danger of being made slaves than when the men are at their feet.

Nothing hinders the constant agreement of people who live together but vanity and selfishness. Let the spirit of humility and benevolence prevail, and discord and disagreement would be banished from the household.

He that opposes his own judgment against the consent of the times ought so be backed with unutterable truths, and he that has truth on his side is a fool, as well as coward if he is afraid to own it because of the currency or multitude of other men's opinions.

The same truth may suggest one duty to one man, and quite another duty to another man. It is important to know the truth: and it is hardly less important to see the application of that truth to our particular case

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

RAILROAD COMPANIES AND FARMERS SUFFER GREAT LOSS.

A PORTION OF NEW ORLEANS SUBMERGED AND A FIRE RAGING.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—The river rose so rapidly to-day that the situation has become critical. At 8 o'clock in the morning the water was 16 3-10 feet above high water mark, or one-tenth above the highest water ever known. Shortly after noon a great wave struck the city and the river went to 17 feet. Such a sudden rise was never before known on the lower river. The water came over the embankment in several places and sections of Canal and other streets were flooded to a depth of two feet. The water gauge now marks 15 8. The levees in the upper and lower sections of the city are sufficiently strong to keep out the flood, but above and below the city crevasses will surely occur if the river remains at its present stage for a few days. Several have already occurred, but they have been promptly closed by the railroads on both banks of the river.

The situation below the city is especially critical, the water having almost entirely demolished the new levees, and it is now running over the old dykes. If the volume of water predicted by the Signal Office comes down before the present flood subsides a large section of Louisiana must necessarily get under water.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 13.—Only meagre details of the floods in Arkansas have been received. At Batesville the White river rose 32 feet in 24 hours, and all the lower part of the town is flooded. The depot and freight house of the Iron Mountain Railroad are two feet under water. The destruction to property of Black Rock will be heavy. The water stands six feet deep in the hotels and business places.

A special from Little Rock says the news from the interior towns is that all streams are high and that a large number of bridges have been washed away. No trains have reached there from Fort Smith since Monday, and all the road's traffic is badly delayed. The Arkansas river is rising rapidly at Pine Bluff, and there is danger of the Government's dykes being destroyed. The situation between that point and the Mississippi river is said to be alarming.

CAIRO, Ill., March 13—The river fell one-tenth of a foot last night and is now 43 8-10 feet. The Ohio is falling fast at Shawneetown, and it is thought now that the rise reported above there will not cause much, if any, further rise here. The first train for the past few days from the north arrived via the Illinois Central this morning, the track at Ullin having been repaired.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 13th.—The river at this point is three-tenths above the great rise of 1882 and one-tenth below that of 1887, the highest on record. The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, the Iron Mountain and the Little Rock and Memphis Railroads, whose tracks lie through the flooded district opposite here, are confident of escaping inundation, the road beds having been put in excellent condition during the past year.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13, 5.30 P. M.—The levee at this point has broken, and the portion of the city upon the river front is entirely submerged.

A large fire is raging. One of the largest tallow factories here, with Soule's brewery and several other large buildings, is on fire. There is a bonded warehouse next door, on one side of the fire, and on the other side one of the largest oil mills South. Fire not under control at 5.35.

The city is lower than the river. The water is all through the streets, and is being pumped out at back part of city into Lake Ponchartrain. The fall of water may exceed the capacity of the pumps and flood whole back of town, but they are making all possible efforts to check the overflow.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—Reports from points on the Missouri and Mississippi above here show the rivers to be rising. Telegrams from the interior show all the smaller streams to be very high and the lowlands in the vicinity of creeks and rivers to be under water. A despatch from Simpson, Ill., says: "All streams from Carbondale to Paducah, Ky., are miles and miles out of their banks. Crab Orchard Creek, above here, is eight miles wide, while Big Bay covers a territory hardly short of ten miles wide. Four trains are waterbound here and cancot turn a wheel until the waters subside and all bridges are fixed.

—A man named Shephard was arrested in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 8th, charged with making counterfeit money. He confessed his guilt and told a pitiful tale about his family starving and not being able to get work.

—Captain Tidd, Government Timber Inspector for the Indians, returned to Minneapolis, from a trip to Red Lake and White Earth Agencies, on the 8th. He reports that the Indians will cut 16,000,000 to 18,000,000 feet of pine, and that the reports circulated about destitution among the Indians of those reservations are all false.

—The postoffice at Greenville, Texas, was robbed of several thousand dollars on the evening of the 7th. The thieves succeeded in breaking open the mail boxes of the Fifth National Bank and other firms and carried off their contents.

—Howard B. Sterling, of Detroit, was arrested in New York on the 8th, on his return from Europe, on the charge of having two years ago, forged his uncle's name to $10,000 worth of mortgages.

—The committee appointed to investigate the deficiency in the State Treasury of Mississippi have found the cash $10,000 short. It is thought an examination of the books and papers will increase the shortage to about $30,000.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—The flood in the lower Mississippi river has reached dangerous proportions. The levee at Sappington Hoop, six miles above Arkansas City, broke on the afternoon of the 9th. It was believed on the 10th, that within 24 hours the whole of the Texas basis of Louisiana, embracing four or five parishes, would be submerged.

—Michael Morgan, a well-known merchant of Kansas City, Missouri, was killed on the evening of the 9th, by falling down stairs. In the fall his neck was broken and his skull crushed.

—The house of Charles Gibson (colored) in Beaufort county, South Carolina, was burned on the evening of the 8th, and Gibson, his wife and child perished in the flames There is a suspicion of foul play and incendiarism but no proof.

—The body of Bernhard Junghans, a horse buyer of Peoria, was found lodged in the Illinois river on the 8th. Policemen surrounded a den in Pekin, Illinois, kept by Link Hummel and Bill Tuckey, and attempted to arrest them for the murder of Junghans. As the policemen entered the two men dropped through a hidden trap door, and escaped to the river by means of a sewer. Two women living with them were arrested, and the murdered man's watch and ring were found in their possession. All the police have orders to kill either Hummel or Tuckey on sight, as they are desperate characters and are said to have committed many crimes. Charles Williams and his 12-year-old son, living in the suburbs of Galen, Kansas, were found murdered in their bed on the morning of the 9th. Williams was blind and had lost both arms in a mine accident. A man suspected of being the murderer has been arrested in Prescott. Joseph H. Lindsay, a prominent citizen of Hazleton, Pa., was found dead in his house at Freeland, late on the evening of the 9th. His neck was broken, and it is believed that he was murdered. Frank Mingus, the divorced husband of Anne, the daughter of Mrs. N. N. Lounsberry, went to the latter's house, at Lagrange, Indiana, on the evening of the 8th to see his child. Mrs. Lounsberry refused to let him see the child, Mingus could hear the child in an upper room calling for him, and this so infuriated him that he started up stairs. Mrs. Lounsberry stopped him, when he drew a penknife and cut her throat. He then surrendered to the police.

—The flames in the South Wilkesbarre shaft were extinguished on the afternoon of the 11th, and the pumping process was stopped. The water will be allowed to remain in the mine for a week, when, it is hoped, the strata will be sufficiently cooled to prevent another outbreak of the fire

—As soon as the police authorities in Washington were notified, on the 11th, of the death of ex-Congressman Taulbee, his slayer, Charles E. Kincaid, was arrested and lodged in a police station. The Chicago police have arrested Joseph Chivialowski. On June 28, 1887, he shot and killed his father, near Stevens, Minnesota. He is 20 years of age, and is thought to be weak minded. Advices from Sonora, Mexico, state that on the 4th inst. a posse of Mexicans overtook and had a fight with six Apache Indians. One Indian and one Mexican were killed and another Mexican wounded. These Apaches are part of a small band that has been depredating in old Mexico for the past four years.

—The Iron Mountain and Texas and St. Louis Railways are unable to get into Cairo, Illinois, as their tracks are submerged. The low lands in Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri, south of Cairo, are all submerged. A despatch from Lake Providence, Louisiana, says the river is stationary there. The washout in front of Salem was quite serious on the 11th, but sacks were supplied, and the danger is nearly over. Guards are patrolling the levees.

—A passenger train on the Alexandria Branch Road, while backing at Greensburg, Pa., on the 11th, ran into a freight train. Thomas Donahue, Jr., F. Atkinson and Thomas Helman were badly injured. The passengers escaped by jumping.

—A thief broke the plate glass show window of Donevan & Samuels, jewelers, in Dallas, Texas, on the evening of the 10th, with a heavy stone, and succeeded in escaping with a tray of diamond rings, valued at $5000.

—The grip has made its second appearance in Hazleton, Pa. On the evening of the 11th forty cases were reported.

—Rev. David McGrew, Mrs. Andrew Beyman and William Jackson, all colored, were run over and killed by a Pacific train in Kansas City, Missouri, on the evening of the 11th. They, with others, were returning from a prayer meeting.

—A passenger and freight train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad collided at Blue Island, near Chicago, on the evening of the 11th, and some of the passengers were cut and bruised. John Berry, a brakeman, died of his injuries, on the 12th.

—Peach growers in Michigan expect from one-third to one-half an average crop during the coming season, notwithstanding the recent cold snap, which damaged the buds.

—The body of Rowland Leach, the New York drummer, who has been missing for several days, was found in the river at Chicago on the 12th. There was no evidence of foul play.

—A water spout at Ullin, Illinois, on the 12th submerged the tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad to a depth of about five feet. Traffic was stopped.

—An autopsy and an inquest were held in Washington on the 12th in the case of ex-Congressman Taulbee, shot by Kinclaid. The Coroner's jury found that Taulbee's death was the result of the wound inflicted by Kinclaid, and the latter was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

—John Williams, of New York, was arrested in Trenton, New Jersey, on the 13th, after he had passed about fifty counterfeit dollars in various saloons.

—Bell Allen and Wetherford Irving, two negroes, charged with the murder of Constable Belcher, were taken from the jail in Mercer county, West Virginia, by a mob, on the evening of the 8th, and shot to death. At a coroner's inquest in Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the 12th, in the murder of old Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Joe Shellenberger made a full confession. He says that Neal committed the murder and forced him to aid in concealing the bodies. When he tried to escape, before the old people were killed, he says Neal shot at him, the bullet entering his hat.

—An explosion of dynamite occured at the water works in Brooklyn, New York, on the 13th, killing Peter Stafney and Thomas Baldwin and fatally injuring Charles Smith and Dallas Raynor. The dynamite was being used for blowing up tree stumps on the line of the extension of the Brooklyn aqueduct.

—As a freight train on the Georgia Pacific Railroad was crossing a high trestle, 20 miles east of Birmingham, Alabama, on the 13th, one of the wheels of a coal car broke. The bumping of the derailed car broke the trestle and 12 cars went down in the wreck, the engine and one having passed safely over. Five of the wrecked cars were loaded with coal and the rest with merchandise. All took fire from a stove in the caboose and were destroyed with the trestle. Five train men were injured, none mortally.

—A deed was recorded in Bay City, Michigan, on the 13th, transferring the two divisions of the Toledo, Saginaw and Mackinac Railroad to the Cincinnati, Saginaw and Mackinac Company, the consideration being $3,000,000. Accompanying the deed was a general first mortgage issued by the Toledo, Saginaw and Mackinac Company to the Central Trust Company, of New York, for $2,000,000. Of this amount $500,000 is to be used in purchasing additional terminals in Saginaw, West Bay City and Bay City.

—A passenger train was wrecked by spreading rails near Pembroke, Ontario, on the 12th. A number of passengers were injured. A convict chained to a seat got free and rescued his keeper and helped the injured.

51st CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 11th, the credentials of Mr. Allison, of Iowa, for his new term, beginning March 4, 1891, were presented and filed. The House amendments to the resolution for an investigation of the workings of the immigration laws were read and laid over. Mr. Mitchell introduced a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for the election of Senators by the popular vote. Mr. Hoar called up a resolution reported by him on the 10th, for the expunging from the *Record* of the sentences interpolated by Mr. Call in the report of his debate with Mr. Chandler recenty. A long debate followed, after which a vote was taken and resulted 27 to 11—no quorum. Four Democratic Senators voted in the affirmative. Without disposing of the matter the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 12th, the House amendments to the resolution for an inquiry into the operations of the Immigration laws were concurred in. The resolution to expunge from the *Record* the interpolations made by Mr. Call agreed to by a vote of 36 to 14. The resolution declaring the competency of the Senate to elect a President pro tempore, to hold the office during its pleasure and until another is elected, was agreed to without a division. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 13th, Mr. Fry, from the Commerce Committee, reported a bill to repeal the law of last Congress requiring steamships to carry guns and rockets for casting lines in cases of distress. The reason for the passage of the bill, he said, was that "the greed of certain companies might receive the notice required." He explained that after the passage of the act the companies furnishing the guns and rockets had exorbitantly raised their prices. The bill was placed on the calendar. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, on the 10th, a resolution from the Senate for an investigation of the workings of the immigration laws was agreed to, after it had been amended so as to include the effects likely to follow the purchase of American industries by foreign capitalists, and also an inquiry into the expediency of having an immigration depot on Bedloe's Island. Senate bill to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from one State to another was passed, with some verbal amendments. A resolution reported from the Committee on Elections was agreed to, for the appointment of a sub-committee to go to Arkansas and investigate all the methods in the contest of Clayton vs. Breckenridge. Pending consideration of the Oklahoma Territory bill the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 11th, additional public building bills were passed, involving an expenditure of $1,845,000. Among them was the bill for a public building at Chester, Penna. The bill for the admission of Wyoming Territory as a State was reported and considered in Committee of the Whole, pending which the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 12th, a bill was passed granting to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad the right of way through the Sisseton and Wahpeton reservation in Dakota. The Oklahoma bill was considerated in Committe of the Whole. Pending consideration the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 13th, several railroad bills were passed, and the consideration of the Oklahoma bill was completed in Committee of the Whole. The bill, which is a substitute for the Senate bill on the subject, was then reported to the House and passed. Adjourned.

PARISIAN BIJOUTIERS.

Sights and Scenes in the Poor Quarters of the French Capital.

Those who know the poorer quarters of Paris are aware that there are places where a plate of meat can be obtained for a couple of sous (equal to one penny), and a plate of vegetables for another sou, and that, lacking this amount of capital, it is possible to procure a draft of bouillon from a spout continually flowing, for just so long as you can manage to hold your breath, for a single sou. Those who prefer more solid food, and are withal of a speculative turn, can, for the same small coin, run what is called the "hazard of the fork." This is a single plunge of this useful instrument into a smoking caldron, with the privilege of banqueting upon whatever you may fish out, should you chance to fish out anything. If, however, you prefer the bird in the hand, and require to see your sou's worth before you part with your money, you can patronize a "bijoutier" (who is not a jeweler), and invest it in "harlequins," which have no relation whatever to pantomime. The "harlequins" of which we speak are simply scraps of every conceivable edible substance, served up by Parisian cooks, that chance to be left by dainty feeders on the sides of their plates. Of all colors and shapes, when mixed together they present a certain resemblance to the parti-colored garments of the citizen of Bergamo, and hence the name by which they have come to be known. The dealers in these delicacies have contracts with the scullions employed at the different ministries and embassies and in all the more wealthy households and the chief hotels, but more particularly with those engaged at the great restaurants—men who spend the best part of their lives in a species of Turkisk bath at a temperature from one hundred and forty to one hundred and eighty degree, for a salary of twenty-five francs a month, on condition that all the scraps on the plates they have to wash up are ther perquisites, said scraps being usually worth at least ten times the amount of their salary. Three francs a basketful is the average price they obtain for the scraping of the platters that pass through their hands, and all of which, from truffled turkey to trotters, from hare to haricots, is thrown pell-mell into a common receptacle. Every morning the dealer or his agent, dragging behind him a closed cart, furnished with ventilators, visits all the establishments with which there is a contract, and basketful after basketful is flung into the cart, which later in the day, deposits its contents at a pavilion of the Halles Centrales set apart for the sale of cooked meats. Here each dealer sorts his nameless heap, where *hors d'œuvres* are mixed with the roasts, and vegetables with entremets, and where fishes' heads, scraps of cutlets, fricandeaus and fillets, half-picked drum-sticks and portions of ragouts and mayonnaises are intimately blended with fragments of pastry, salads, macaronies, vegetables, cheese and fruits; the whole being, moreover, impregnated with at least twenty different sauces. All that is recognizable in this conglomeration is carefullly put on one side, cleaned, trimmed and placed on plates. Out of regard for the stomachs of their customers, the "bijoutiers" perform this delicate operation of sorting in private, and it is only when all is finished, the discordant pieces duly assimilated, and the "harlequins," arranged in little piles, with the best pieces, or jewels as they are termed, temptingly displayed in front, that the public are invited to inspect and purchase. So much are these "harlequins" in favor among the poorer classes, that by one o'clock in the day every dealer in "harlequins" is nearly certain to be cleared out. That the trade in these scraps is a good one, is evident from the fact that there are many retired "bijoutiers" in the city of Paris.

Homely Advice on Repairing Men's Clothes.

Rip out the old sleeve linings; press and cut new ones by them. If the sleeves are frayed around the hand, you can either turn up the cloth for an inch or less, or if, which is likely, they are not long enough to allow of this, you can rip the hem or facing loose, cut it in two where it is frayed, and then put on a new facing, which will only shorten the sleeve by a single seam. Of course, a machine is an essential article for all such work. Baste the facing carefully in place, turn the sleeve wrong side out, and steam-press the seam by laying a wet cloth over it, and using a heavy iron, hot as may be without scorching. You cannot do the pressing too well. It is not sufficient to pass the iron over it. You must lean your weight on the iron with patient firmness. Now seam up the linings, and put them in, felling neatly around the shoulders before blind-stitching the hem about the hand.

The linings of coats are generally loose around the bottoms, which will greatly facilitate work on the pockets; if not, you must rip them loose. If the pockets are very much worn, cut off the bad places and seam on pieces of stout muslin of the exact pattern, allowing for the seams. Sometimes the corners of the pocket are torn loose from the coat. Fasten them down to strong stays on the wrong side, and press well from both sides with a wet cloth laid over, as before. Now stitch down on the right side with the machine, following the same line of stitching. Where the pocket joins the coat, which is generally faced with farmer's satin, or cloth like the garment, the facing sometimes becomes worn; rip it off and feil on a new piece neatly. Buttons tear out, taking bits of cloth with them. Here is a chance for your very neatest work. Lay pieces of the cloth on the wrong side, matching stripe or plaid, if any, and fell down on the wrong side with stitches that do not go through, turn on the right side, and blind-stitch down all around the worn place, press, and sew the buttons on, and even if the patch is slightly larger than the button, it will not be noticed. There is a black rubber button, ribbed exactly like the silk and cloth buttons which are so much used on men's suits, and which give such poor wear. They cost from 10 to 15 cents a dozen, and never wear out. Wherever the lining is worn, baste under a piece of goods as near like it as possible, cut out the worn place, turn in the seam and fell around neatly; press from the wrong side of the lining. Don't hurry with any part of your work. Neatness is worth more than despatch in work of this kind. In sewing the buttons on down the front you must not let the stitches show on the wrong side. Don't knot your thread, but draw the ends through between the lining and the outside, and then pass the needle through the eye of the button and through the outside cloth and the interlining only. I always pity a man whose buttons, although they may be sewed on, show a great knot of thread when his coat is opened. Rework the button-holes with twist. It is much easier to work over an old button-hole than to make a new one. So much for the coat, which is now ready for cleaning. The mode of operation is the same for the vest. You will probably have much patching of linings to do.

To repair trousers is the most difficult of all. They will doubtless be frayed at the bottom, in which case proceed exactly as you did with the sleeves of the coat at the hand. If the seat is broken, rip the seam, cut out the worn place and cut a new piece by it, allowing for seam, bottom and top. Baste in place, seam on the machine and press. You must be careful to cut the worn place straight across, and in setting in the new piece try to have the cloth run exactly the same way. The pressing is the most essential part. If the knees are broken, rip the leg seam and fix in the same way, but of course trousers thus patched cannot be worn to business as they can be on the farm. If these spots are simply worn, and not broken, lay a piece of new cloth under on the wrong side, and fell down, then on the right side, and with silk of the same shade, darn the thin places. If this is done neatly, and well pressed, it will not be noticed. Stitch up the seams again, and press open on the wrong side. Give the final pressing, after cleaning with warm water, to every quart of which you should add a tablespoonful each of ammonia and alcohol. You can make the fold down the front by laying the legs on a board, right side out, with the seams exactly corresponding; place a wet cloth over and press with a hot iron. Clean and press the coat and the vest, and you will be surprised (and so will your John) by the new look of the whole suit.—*American Agriculturalist.*

Reporting Rapid Talk.

"Speaking of rapid talkers makes me think of the time I was sent to report a lecture by Henry Ward Beecher," said the mayor's private secretary, Tom O'Neill, at the Press club the other day. "I was something of a stenographer and had always been able to keep pace with every man I had been assigned to take. So, with no misgivings, I sharpened my pencil and took my seat at the reporters' table and waited for the distinguished divine to begin. The subject was 'Evolution,' which, in those days, I knew absolutely nothing about. Well, he started in, and for a minute everything went all right. The second minute he took a spurt, and I found myself pushing my pencil at a high rate of speed. The third minute he put on more steam and I had to write so fast my pencil got hot and came near setting the paper afire. The fourth minute he spurted again and I was lost. He kept on spurting until at last he struck his gait.

"Heavens! how he talked. No manuscript. No notes. He just stood up there by his desk with one hand on it, the other by his side. His mouth was open, and without changing the expression of his face or moving a muscle the words came rolling out one after another like drops of lead from the summit of a shot tower."—*Chicago Journal.*

"And so Mr. Grimsby is dead.—And, pray, what did he die of?"

"Well, I don't know for certain. The stories one hears are so conflicting, you know. Some say he died of homœopathy, others declare it was allopathy, while others think it was hydropathy; but, between you and me, I suspect it was faith cure."

THE setting of a great hope is like the setting of the sun. The brightness of our life is gone.

EDISON'S ELECTRIC BUG.

The Inventor Puzzles His Friends with a Curious Invention.

I wonder how many ever heard the wonderful story of how Edison made a bug? It happened away back in 1880 or 1881. There had been two or three persons killed by the electric wires, and people were seriously contemplating some plan to get them out of the way and still keep the new wonderful white light.

Edison proposed that the wires be put in the gas pipes but how on earth was the pipes to be "threaded" with the electric wires? After studying the matter one night, Edison said to a fellow electrician.

"Why, see here, Johnson, I'll make a bug that will drag a wire through every foot of pipe in New York city, if it becomes necessary."

"Make a bug!" exclaimed his companion, thinking the inventor had lost his mind; "what in the world do you mean?"

"Well I'll make a bug," said the inventor, confidently, "that will go where I send him and drag a wire, too."

A few days afterward he laid a curiously constructed thing on the table in the office before time to go to work; it was his gas pipe bug. It was constructed thus: A minute electro-magnet, carrying behind it a fine insulated wire-pawl. Now, observe—every time the circuit was closed through the magnet the armature was attached, the pawl clutched the sides of a piece of gas pipe provided for the occasion, and the magnet behind was drawn toward the armature about the sixteenth of an inch.

When the circuit was opened the armature reached forward ready to take a second step. Thus, at every closing of the circuit, the little bug advanced one step, dragging the wire behind.

The Old-Fashioned Winters.

Some people are always wishing for a mild and open season from Thanksgiving to Easter, and it can be fairly said that they have now had two of them in succession. Will they reckon all up and say how they like it?

Can they say they have enjoyed as good sound health as when the air is crisp, the winds blow sharp, and the energies aee compelled to make a vigorous resistance? Are influenzas, rheumatisms and catarrhs a satisfying substitute for the dry, cold and bracing atmosphere that packs all the ice-houses and makes tobogganing and snow-shoe tramping and ice-palace carnivals possible? We doubt it.

The rough truth about it is that we are acclimated in a latitude that regularly provides snug and snow-bound winters, and only irregularity permits such genial, but strange, interlopers as these last two. Take us as an entire population, we are hardier, manlier, more vigorous and energetic in consequence of these rigid but wholesome conditions than if we all fled to Florida right after Thanksgiving, to come back only with the orioles in May. We ignorantly lament the necessities which our sharp winters impose. If the season is a cold one, our single wish should be that the cold be continuous, and as uniform as possible. Then the blood tingles, the nerves brace up for reristance, the spirits flow in wide and deep channels, and life is really worth living.

The Canadians, in and around Montreal especially, know how, not only to take winter, but how to make the very most of it. They do not mope and hide at its coming, but go out joyfully to meet it halfway, and more, too. Their robust example is well worth our study, even if we are not all still young. Such ruddy and boisterous health is not to be seen elsewhere on this continent or on any other. It would be almost an impertinence to ask any of the members of their winter clubs to accompany us on a trip to Florida or Santa Barbara for the sake of escaping from the rigorous atmospheric conditions. They desire nothing so much as these same conditions. A glance at their clear skins, their rosy cheeks and their crystalline eyes, vindicates their good sense.—*Boston Globe.*

A Deputy's Eccentricity.

M. Thivrier, a workingman, elected as such to the present chamber of deputies in France, wears all the time in public the blouse which is the badge of a laborer in that country. M. Thivrier began work in the coal mines at Commentoy, France, when twelve years old, and for twenty years remained in them, handling the pick. Afterward he became a vinegrower and dealer in wines. He is a Socialist, but not a communist, "for, having," as a French paper puts it, "acquired his capital by his own hard work, he cannot easily understand how that capital should belong to all the world." Through all his career he has stuck to his workingman's blouse, and it was largely upon the strength of that peculiarity that he was elected a deputy. He is said to be a man of unusual intelligence and a good speaker. When he came to Paris to take his seat, his blouse, which he wore not only at the chamber but at receptions and all other functions which he attended, made him at once famous.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, MAR. 20

There is no Store

In Bellefonte just like

"THE RACKET."

Goods different. Styles different. Way of doing business different.

It has been a lively business from the start.

My old customers and kind friends at Woodward and Spring Mills can probably tell you the reason

WHY?

G. R. SPIGELMEYER.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—The Centre Hall Railroad station is to be enlarged.

—Robert Hunter, of Filmore, was in town last week on business.

— Mr. Clemens the well borer, of Lewistown, moved to Centre Hall this week.

—Miss Mame Meyer is visiting her aunt, Mrs. C. M. Bower, at Bellefonte, the past week.

—Fishing for suckers last week, along Penns Creek, was pretty lively, with moderate success.

—The weather has been quite cold since Friday last, with high winds; there is prospect for an ice crop, if it continues cold.

—Jas. Stahl moves on the Fauver property and Will Curry to the Bitner farm near town, now occupied by Mr. Stahl.

—Mrs. Wm. Eisenhuth, of near Coburn, died last week, and was buried on Friday. She was aged 81 years, 10 months and 2 days.

—If the census of Centre Hall should be taken during the next picnic, we can count a population of 15,000 and be in shape to get a city charter.

—The deepest snow of the season, Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, about 5 or 6 inches. Winter is bound to come if it does take all summer.

—Typhoid fever is breaking out in some sections of Haines township. The entire family of Pierce Bower is down with the fever, excepting himself. The family of Emanuel Bower are all sick of the same disease.

—A Norman stallion, was brought here from Kansas, by a party who offers to sell him to a company of 30 at $100 per share, making $3000 for the horse. A number of Brush Valley farmers recently invested $2800 in a Clydesdale stallion.

—On the farm of Mr. John Emerick about three miles east of this place a shaft has been sunk in the search for ore. Good specimens of iron ore have already been obtained, and parties have offered to lease the ground, with a view to getting out the ore, no agreement has been arrived at yet between the parties.

—Proctor, the owner of a dozen tanneries in this state, is arranging to build the largest tannery in the world at Falls Creek, below Dubois, in Clearfield county. If the enterprise is carried out the plant will employ men sufficient to make a village there of the workmen alone. The plant will embrace twenty five acres and the title is held by the Baum estate.

—Rev. Dr. Laurie, of the Belle fonte Presbyterian church, on Sunday last, caused a sensation by denouncing Judge Furst on account of his position on the subject of granting licenses. Judge Furst is a member of the church, whether he was present at the time, we did not learn. There has been considerable talk among members over the matter, some taking sides with the pastor and others with the judge.

—Our esteemed friend Michael Shires has concluded to have a tilt with the bank, on the allegation that a paper on which appeared his autograph, as he swears and says he can prove that it underwent some tampering with the date. This might be rough on the bank and turn out laughable for Michael. Only two chaps ever tried it to tackle banks—General Jackson and the CENTRE REPORTER, both coming out smiling. Still, if Michael wants a tug with the modern Nic Biddle why let him tug, perhaps he can break the record of Old Hickory and the REPORTER, and show a thing or two not yet told.

Licenses Granted.

Following is the list of licenses granted, refused and held over:

GRANTED.

Daggat & Elliott, Bellefonte.
George B. Brandon, Bellefonte.
Daniel Garman, Bellefonte.
D. L. Bartges, Centre Hall.
W. S. Musser, Millheim.
Chas. H. McAlter, Philipsburg.
Jas. Passmore, Philipsburg.
G. A. Walther, Philipsburg.
Wm. Parker, Philipsburg.
John G. Uzzle, Snow Shoe.
Mary C. Nolan, Snow Shoe.
Alois Kohlbecker, Milesburg.
John C. Mulfinger, Spring township.
A. W. Van Valin & Co., distiller, Penn township.
W. W. Rishel, Penn township.
N. W. Eby, distiller, Haines township.
J. H. Odenkirk, Potter township.
D. H. Ruhl, Gregg township.

REFUSED.

Gotlieb Haag, Bellefonte.
Thomas Pilkington, Philipsburg.
Frank Holt, Rush township.
Richard Dettling, brewer, Benner twp.

HELD OVER.

Peter Ashcroft, Philipsburg.
Jeffrey Hayes, Rush township.
Robert Taylor, distiller, Philipsburg.
Henry Robb, Walker township.
J. L. DeHaas, Howard.

Appointments.

The central Pennsylvania conference of the Evangelical church completed its work Tuesday afternoon at York and adjourned to meet on the first Thursday in March, 1891, at Berwick, Pa. The following appointments were announced:

Centre District—I. M. Pines, presiding elder. Lewistown, M. J. Snyder; Patterson, G. E. Zehner; McClure, J. G. M. Swengel; Middleburg, J. D. Stover and D. A. Artman; Port Treverton, S. Smith; New Berlin, H. T. Searle; Millmont, W. N. Wallis; Centre, W. H. Stover; Spring Mills, C. V. B. Aurand; Brush Valley, S. Aurand; Nittany Valley, P. F. Jarret and S. E. Koontz; Sugar Valley, P. C. Weidemeyer and H. B. Barshinger; Centre Hall, S. E. Davis; Milesburg circuit and Bellefonte mission, E. W. Koontz and E. L. Kessler. E. Stambach, Centre quarterly conference; S. Yearick, Brush Valley quarterly conference; W. P. Thomas, Brush Valley quarterly conference; Professor Gobble, New Berlin quarterly conference; N. Doebler, Middleburg quarterly conference.

The Pennsylvania Report.

While the Pa. railroad report is generally commeneded, there are a few facts on which we have as yet seen no comments. The first is that the main line and branches in this state have furnished a net income of $10,870,351.48, which is nearly a total of all its profits on the whole system in and out of the state. The second is that the through freight on the main line was only 2,301,451 tons while the local freights was 30,103,647 tons, or about 93 per cent of the entire traffic.

Judgment for Five Thousand Dollars.

In the case of the Merchants' National Bank of New York against B. Lauth, heard before Judge Krebs, of Clearfield county, at Bellfonte judgment was given the plaintiff for over $5,000. It involved the signing of a draft by only one of the members of a limited co-partnership, it being held by the defendants that the signature as one of the Board of Managers did not make the signer personally liable. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

The Voice of the People on Wine.

It is a well known fact that wines above all other liquors are grossly adulterated, but when a pure article is placed on the market and people find it out to be pure they all with one voice recommend it. The Port Grape Wine from the vineyards of Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J., has received the unqualified endorsement of the medical faculty and of thousands of invalids who have been won back to health by their use. For sale by druggists.

Facts for all.

In spite of all competition the Philad. Branch clothing store, remains headquarters for actual bargains in ready made clothing, for men and boys. Lewins introduced cheap clothing in Centre county, and has kept it at that all the time; he kept honest goods, no trash, and, as a rule, always sold from 25 to 30 per cent below any other clothing store in this part of the state.

Pastor Installed.

On Thursday 13th Rev. W. H. Groh, formerly pastor of the Reformed Church at Myerstown, Lebanon county, was installed as pastor of the Reformed Church at Carlisle Springs. The installation committee consisted of Rev. Dr. A. H. Kremer, Rev. Stoner, of Landisburg, and Rev. W. I. Stewart, of Mechanicsburg.

Rev. Groh was for many years pastor of the Boalsburg Reformed charge.

—Teams wanted to haul lumber. Jas. Lesher; Centre Hall.

— Musical College.—A school of music beginning Monday, April 28. For circular address F. C. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa. 27feb6t

—Lewins can sell you a late style suit or take your measure and make it to order on short notice, and at a saving to you of from $3 to $8. Try him on this

Local Briefs

—Ask at your store for Calla Lily flour—it is No. 1.

—Ask your store keeper for Calla Lily flour, and get a No. 1 article.

—Our Democratic friend, J. J. Gramley, of Miles, gave our sanctum a call.

—Andy Long, of Harris, popped in to see the REPORTER, in his usual good humor.

—Geo. P. Rearick, of Spring Mills, an old patron of the REPORTER, gave our sanctum a call.

—Frank Swab, of Harris, called to have advertisement of large sale, for which see another column.

—Mr. Fetterolf this week moved from the McNitt farm to the Wm. Emerick farm near this place.

—For reasons satisfactory to us, we withdraw the proposition made last week offering our ice house for rent.

—Simon Loeb's new clothing store opposite the Conrad house, is the place for bargains in men and boys' suits.

—M L. Rishel, adm'r., will sell personal property of Rebecca Weaver, dec'd at Farmers Mills, on Thursday, March 27th

—The treasury of Lycoming county is penniless. Last June's flood did it. It will now have to go into the borrowing business.

—The wedding of Col. J. L. Spangler and Mrs. Lida Holliday is announced to take place on Wednesday, March 19th. Congratulations.

—Mrs. Walters, of Potters Mills by an accidental fall on Monday, dislocated her ankle and Dr. Emerick had to be called to set it.

—A number of farmers have brought wheat to the Centre Hall mill weighing 65 pounds to the bushel. Can the big bragging west beat that?

—The elegant new shoe store, of Mr Gillam, in the Crider Block, Bellefonte should be visited to see his stock and variety of boots and shoes for all ages and sexes.

—J. H. Runkle, of Tusseyville, favored our sanctum with a call. He is secretary of the Potter live stock insurance association and informs us that the company is flourishing.

—Now is your time to get a cheap overcoat, and Lewins has 'em cheap good, warm, lasting goods. Give the Philad. Branch a call and see for yourself and save $5 to boot.

—John Swartz writes the Reporter from Dacota, Ill., that they had a very open winter, more snow this month than all winter, on the night of 15, the ground was covered by a snowfall.

—If you wish to have a good over coat, $4 to $8 less than can be bought elsewhere, then go to Samuel Lewins he has them and warrants them. He sell nothing that has cheat about it.

—Send your name in for the REPORTER at campaign rates on trial. Or send, us two new names and the cash for a year and we give you a copy one year free, thus enabling any one, by very little effort to get a paper one year free.

—Mrs. Polly Royer, widow of John Royer, of near Tusseyville, died suddenly on last Saturday forenoon. She dropped over dead, in the house, caused by heart disease, she was over 70 years of age.

— In spite of all competition Lewin continues to take the lead in ready made clothing, low prices as well as quality of goods. He gets ahead of all, sells more than all, pleases all, and fits and suits all.

—Lewins is putting out new suits like hot cakes. Everybody wants them because they are so cheap and well made out of the best goods. He takes your measure and will make a suit to order if desired,

—Information from Southern and Central Illinois indicates more or less damage to the wheat crop by freezing within the past week or ten days. The warm weather last month advanced the growth to such an extent that it was in a very tender condition when the sharp freeze began. The Fultz wheat is a swamp variety and has suffered most.

—Lewins now has his counters stocked with the best lot of ready-made clothing yet brought to Centre county and at the most astonishing low prices. Lewins always leads—he never follows. You never heard a customer complain of any article of clothing purchased of honest Sam Lewins.

—A number of cases of financial troubles, among some of the most estimable people of the valley, seem to point to one source. Trick is often claimed as smartness, but it is far from that. The stories have not all been told yet. There is nothing that people—especially the farming class—should guard against so much as against being victimized under the cover of friendship. Many in this section have realized this recently to their sorrow.

—Coal in Sugar valley—we give this item for what it is worth. A three inch vein of genuine bituminous coal has been discovered on the farm of Samuel Spangler, at Tylersville, Sugar Valley, and naturally the people in that vicinity are greatly excited and much surprised. The vein was found 86 feet beneath the surface of the earth. Mr. Spangler believes this is the out cropping of a larger vein and will continue sinking the shaft until the depth of 200 feet is reached, being positive that there is coal in paying quantities where he is prospecting.

Mt. Gretna Picnic.

There were two meetings held here yesterday by the joint committee, consisting of farmers and agents of implement manufacturers for the purpose of organizing an association to exhibit at Mt. Gretna in opposition to the State Grange. These officers were elected: President, J. McCord Means; vice presidents, Charles F. Kehres, Dauphin county, W. S. Zeigler and S. B. Bretz, of Cumberland county; James W. Holliday and W. D. Means of Franklin county; Hon. John A. Woodward, Centre county; Hon. Ellis F. Gundy, Union county; Major William G. More, Berks county; John H. Efler and Coble, of Lancaster county; C. P. Stimmetz and Philip H. Wingert, of Washington county, Md. Secretary, Mrs. E. O. Hassler, of Dauphin county.

Robert H. Coleman, owner of the park has proposed to erect an auditorium for 5,000 people besides the horticultural and floricultural halls, and spacious platforms for exhibitors—all free of cost to the association. At Williams' Grove the exibitors were compelled to pay nundreds of dollars for space for the exhibits. The building will be located at the left of the main entrance to the park The exhibitors are a unit in the movement and are looking forward to a big affair next summer. The exhibit will be held about the 17th of August.

Nine or ten counties were represented, and by those very prominent in the grange. After an extended interchange of views, during which a number of addresses were delivered, and the attractions of Mount Gretna were aid before the meeting, it was agreed upon overwhelmingly as to the location.

By resolution the Exhibitor's union, in session at the board of trade rooms was invited to meet with the farmers for an interchange of thought, after which both bodies went to Mount Gretna via the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, special cars being provided by Mr. Coleman. An elaborate programme relative to the Mount Gretna encampment will be published in a few days.

It is said that the same cheap railroad rates are assured for Mt. Gretna as have heretofore been given the management at Williams' Grove.—Harrisburg *Patriot* 12.

A Big Prize.

If you will pay the REPORTER one year in advance, and send us the name of a new subscriber with $1.50, we will send you and the new name the Pittsburg Weekly Chronicle Telegraph, one year free. The Chronicle Telegraph is a large 8 page weekly paper, contains news from all over the world besides other valuable reading matter. If you wish to have the benefits of this offer, act at once, and get a large paper free, as a premium.

A Judge Denounced from the Pulpit.

A great commotion has been caused in religious circles in Bellefonte, by Rev. Dr. Laurie, of the Presbyterian Church, attacking Judge Furst, who is an elder in the church, from the pulpit for his stand on the license question. It is likely to cause serious trouble and may possibly lead to the minister resigning or being requested to resign.

Rebersburg.

C. O. Mallory, Mrs. Jefferson Royer and Mr. Joseph Gramley are on the sick list.

James Condo who was taken to the Danville Asylum sometime ago is home on a visit but will return to Danville in a few days.

The Kreamerville town hall is now nearly completed. Seats are being put in.

A Literary society has been organized which meets in the Kreamerville town hall every Friday evening. The following officers were elected: H. A. Detwiler, Pres., Clarence Zeigler vice pres., Staurt Weber, Sec., O. C. Walker, Tres. The question for debate Friday evening is: Resolved that the Negro has suffered more at the hands of the whites than the Indian.

Rev. Rearick Evangelical preached his farewell sermon last Sunday.

Ed. Nearhood has left off clerking for Luther Frank and William Sholl took his place on Monday.

Mr Thomas who takes Harter and Loose's place as merchant will move to this place from Lewisburg next Friday.

William Smull left for Nittany Valley where he has work.

—Whatt he Philad. Branch does not have in the line of ready-made clothing is not worthhaving. The spring stock now on the counters is immense and goes ahead of anything you ever saw Lewins is King for low prices.

—Mingle's shoe store in the Brockerhoff house block has every idea in the line of boots and shoes, whether of rubber, leather or cloth, and he sells at bottom prices, so that none pay more than the goods are worth. He warrants all he sells.

Married.

AUMAN—STOVER.—On the 6th inst., at the Lutheran parsonage, by Rev. M. L. Deitzler, Mr. Ezra Auman, of Coburn, and Miss Emma Stover of Fiedler.

BOOB—MARK.—On the 9th inst., at the same place and by the same, Harry Boob, of Aaronsburg, and Grace Mark, of Loganton.

WALIZER—KLOP.—On the 15th inst., at the residence of Peter Walizer, Millheim, by D. L. Zerby, J. P., Mr. Charles Walizer, and Miss Jennie Klop, both of Millheim.

Died.

RUPP.—On the 13th inst., in Haines township, Mr. Ephram Rupp, aged 82 years, 6 months and 1 day.

REESMAN.—On the 12th inst., at Millheim, Mrs Elizabeth Reesman, aged 86 years, 8 mo, 18 da.

ROYER.—On March 15, near Tusseyvill Mrs. Mary Royer, age 70 years, 4 month, 15 days.

WM. WOLF & SON.

Desire to remind you of the fact that during this month there are bargains for you in their store that you cannot afford to miss.

Great Reduction in Furniture!

8-Pieced Ash Chamber Suits, at $24. Solid Oak Suits, 8 pieces, $27. Solid Walnut, 3 pieces, $35, Solid Cherry, 8 pieces, $38. Parlor Suits all prices. Chairs and Bedsteads, all prices. Bureaus, Washstands, Hall Racks, Side Boards, Ward Robes, a large line, which I am selling very low. Lounges, and Couches, Extension and other tables,

Call and see my stock and learn my prices and be convinced that for the same quality of goods I cannot be undersold.

UNDERTAKING.

In all its branches. Having years of experience, and all the latest and most improved methods of caring for the dead and being a practical embalmer will guarantee satisfaction.

J. W. McCormick.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILE BE SOLD AT RESIdence of the undersigned on the George L. Potter farm, ½ mile east of Linden Hall on Friday, March 21, at 9 o'clock, the following property: 6 head of work horses, pair of mules, 2 head of yearling colts, 11 head of milk cows, some will be fresh about time of sale, two heifers springing will be fresh in April, 3 head of steers, rising two years old. 2 bulls, 13 head of young cattle, 13 head of first class sheep, one good brood sow, 7 shoats 2 broad wheeled plantation wagons, 2-horse wagon, Champion binder good as new, Johnson mower, good as new, 2 walking cultivators, double corn planter single corn planter, 2 corn scrapers in good order, 3 square harrows, spring harrow all in good order, good grain drill, land roller good pair hay ladders, hay rake, 2 set of bob sleds plank sled, spring wagon with one or two seats, open buggy, family cutter, with one or two seats, one sleigh good as new, 4 good steel beam plows, 2 fanning mills, double harpoon pulleys and rope, tug harness, front gears, plow gears, fly nets, collars, bridles, plow lines, wagon line, lead reins, wagon saddle, double trees, single trees, breast chains, good cable chains, log chain, forks and rakes, potatoes by the bushel, corn by the bushel, smoked meat by the lb., new No. 9 cook stove and pipe, one new coal stove and pipe, bedsteads, dining table, doughtray, sink, chairs, flour chest, cider barrels, meat stand, iron kettle, forty gal. copper kettle with patent stirer, dry house, all in good order, good churn and churn horse, 40 acres of wheat in ground. HENRY SWAB.
Wm. Goheen, auc't.

MONDAY. MARCH 24.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT RESIdence of the undersigned at about two miles east of Spring Mills, on Monday, March 24, the following articles:

9 head of horses, two of them mares with foal with extra stock, two three year old colts, good single or double drivers, two year old colt, two one year old, all good stock, 5 milk cows, two year old bull, 17 head of young cattle, 9 shoats breeding sow with pigs, two-horse wagon, four horse broadwheel wagon, buck board, buckeye binder, mower, grain drill, Hench cultivators, threshing machine shaker and power, spring tooth harrow, other harrows, straw and fodder cutter, plows, single trees, double trees, horse gears, bridles, collars, flynets, hay rake just used one season, harpoon hay fork rope and pulley, and numerous other articles.

Sale to commence at ten o'clock, when terms will be made known. JAMES H. McCOOL.
N. Leitzell, auc't.

TUESDAY MARCH 25.

Luther Gulswite, Miles Township, at public sale, 12 head of horses, gook cows, young cattle, shoat, wagons, imp lements etc.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT RESIdence of the undersigned on the Brockerhoff farm, 2 miles east of Centre Hall, on Wednesday, Mar. 26, the following property: 2 work horses, 2 2-year old colts, 3 1-year old colts, 6 cows, will be fresh by time of sale, 5 head of young cattle, 8 shoats, sow with pigs, 8 southdown sheep, 1 meat chopper, Hench cultivator, 2-horse wagon, etc. Sale begins at 1 o'clock. P. A. AUMAN.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT RESIdence of the undersigned 1½ miles east of Linden Hall, on Wednesday, March 26 the following property: 3 head of horses, mare with foal, is a good leader and a good single driver, 1 3-year old mare, broke to double driving, 4 milch cows, some fresh and some springing, one heifer fresh about time of sale, 5 head of young cattle, Holstein bull, extra good, brood sow with pig, 4 shoats, Linden Hall band wagon, 4-horse wagon, set good hay ladders, new fanning mill, good Imperial plow harrow, Hench cultivator, small cultivator, set of tug harness good as new, plowgears, collars, bridles, flynets, plow lines, lead reins, double trees, single trees, ten plate stove, and many other articles. Sale to begin at 1 o'clock.
Wm. Goheen, auc't. F. H. SWAB.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT RESIdence of the undersigned in Tusseyville on Friday Mar. 28, 1890, the following property: 6 horses, bay mare 8 years old, black horse, 5 years old, bay mare, 4 years old, 2 2-year old colts, yearling colt, 4 milch cows, three will be fresh by time of sale, 4 head of young cattle, breeding sow, 6 shoats, Hench cultivator, Centre Hall Cornplanter, corn scraper, fanning mill, Osborne binder, Osborne mower, good as new, Hoosier, grain drill, good as new, hay fork, 120 ft. of rope and pulleys, 2 2-horse wagons, 1 as good as new, set hay ladders, one good buggy, 2 Oliver chilled plows, 2 harrows, sleigh, cutting box, hay rake, 2 sets of tug harness, set cruppers collars, bridles, lines, 2 set flynets, set single harness and net, lot of single and double trees spreads and chains, cow chains, rakes, forks and other articles. Also 12 bu. seed corn, lot of corn fodder, 35 acres of grain in ground, no share to be given. Sale begins at 1 o'clock. GEO. BITNER

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration upon the estate of George Stiver, of Potter twp., dec'd, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
M. L. RISHEL,
6feb6t Administrator, Farmers Mills.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Rebecca Weaver, dec'd, of Greggtwp., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
M. L. RISHEL, Adm'r.
6marc4 Farmers Mills.

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Mr. Frank Siddall, Merchant, Philadelphia.
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Lee and Arney wish to inform the public that they are now ready to contract for all kinds of Painting, Graining, Paper Hanging, Oil Finishing, etc. Prices reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed.
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